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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. VIII

NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1921

No. 12

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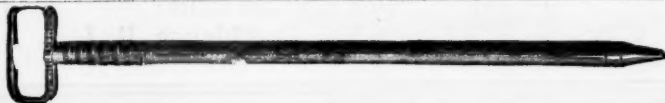
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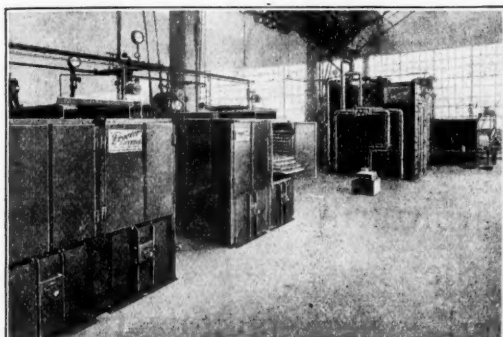
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Chemical Department

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New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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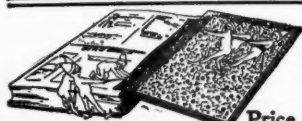
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"1921 WILL REWARD FIGHTERS"

"Nineteen twenty-one will reward fighters"—this slogan inaugurated by the "Chicago Tribune," has spread rapidly and has made it way—not as an idea alone but as a reality—into the conduct of many business houses. In spite of dullness, lack of demand, and discouragement, they continue going to make sales. Hammering away, doggedly fighting to extract orders, they are securing practically all the current business, meagre as it may be. The pacifists—serenely "waiting for things to pick up before they go out after business"—are apparently content to slumber on until the outcome of the race between improved conditions and bankruptcy determines their fate. To the victor belong the spoils—shabby spoils it is true, compared with war-time profits—but, nevertheless, to have been a victor presupposes a fighter and, 1921 is rewarding the fighters.

In plain English, the palmy days of war-time demand are past, normal peace-time competition has returned in full blast, and those who will get business in the future must fight for it. Orders will not come rolling in unsolicited, buyers no longer compete to secure goods at high prices, profits cannot be as large as the seller desires to make them,—competition is here, and here to stay. For the houses who continue an aggressive selling policy in spite of the dullness, there is business. The mere living of America's hundred million means the consumption of chemicals and drugs. Demand is now probably at a minimum. Stocks in all quarters are greatly reduced. The slump cannot last forever, and when the revival does come, it will be those who have stood on both feet, fighting for business, who will be at the head of the line to reap the reward.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE BALANCE

Trade associations for controlling prices under pretext of protecting trade interests have received a severe jolt by the conviction of building association members in New York who maintained a code system to notify the trade concerning bids made by association members. Similar principles are involved in the case of the lumber manufacturers now before the United States Supreme Court, and should the decision be adverse to the lumber interests, the trade associations in all industries would be dealt a fatal blow.

The Department of Justice under the Wilson administration collected a mass of information against the American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of Memphis, and other similar trade

associations, employing special attorneys to gather evidence to prove that the so-called trusts were violating the Sherman Act. The new Attorney General may not be eager to press these cases, but an adverse decision in the American Hardwood case would call for action in the other suits. The trade associations have a friend in Mr. Hoover, secretary of commerce, who believes in enlarging their activities to meet foreign competition. Under the Webb law such combinations are legal for foreign trade, but it is specifically provided that they must not operate in a way to violate the Sherman Act or the Clayton Act in domestic transactions.

THE NEW ATTACK ON AMERICAN DYES

An insidious effort to discredit American dyes crept into the department store advertisements appearing recently in the form of the parenthetical announcement "Foreign Dyed" inserted after goods listed in special sales. The reader naturally infers "superiority" from this declaration and indirectly the use of the term "Foreign Dyed" is a slur upon American colors. It is an appeal to the prejudices of shoppers who know nothing of dye processes and have heard no explanation of the misuse of colors by inexperienced textile dyers during the war, when unfortunately for the dye-stuff industry colors that were designed for cotton goods, only, were used upon wool, or vice versa, by workers who judged the uses of dyes by the numbers on the package and instructions of the sales agent.

When a customer asks a salesman for his opinion on the quality of goods, the customer supposes that the salesman knows many details about the material which are not discernible by a shopper unacquainted with methods of manufacture. It is a lamentable fact however, that salesmen for leading department stores know little about the materials offered for sale. In three cases reported recently to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS salesmen have recommended the purchase of imported goods on the ground that they had been dyed with German colors, and therefore superior to the domestic material dyed with colors made in the United States.

Investigation indicates that the salesmen "took it for granted" that the American dyes were inferior. They had heard complaints during the war when dyes were used indiscriminately on cotton, silk or wool, whether suited to the material or not, and "supposed" similar conditions existed today. A campaign of education seems desirable to post the salesmen and to overcome the prejudice against American dyes which still lingers in the mind of the average shopper. Technical papers and trade publications have corrected the mistakes of users of colors, but only the co-operation of retailers will overcome the sentiment, all too prevalent, that dyes made in the United States are not as fast as German colors when used under similar conditions.

Large stocks of chemical products are held by German dealers at trade centers like Berlin, Hanover, Frankfurt and Hamburg, but prices have

dropped rapidly owing to the limited export demand, according to a correspondent for DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS who recently visited the industrial towns. He was told by manufacturers that it was impossible for them to reduce prices further, owing to the cost of labor, coal, packages and wages. The workmen complain that they cannot buy necessities on the wages they receive, 900 to 1,500 marks per month, being barely able to pay for food and fuel in spite of the fact that wages are high compared with pre-war years. With the exception of a limited number of hot-heads there are few workers who want Bolshevik or Communist rule. There are industrial difficulties to be overcome, but with hard work, economy and sound financial judgment, the Germans should be able to work out their salvation.

The New York Subway Sun—that advocate of higher fare which appears at regular intervals, pasted on the windows of the Interborough's subway cars—surprised the Metropolis recently by printing a large picture of Herman A. Metz. It was the Colonel, himself, sure enough, commenting on the fact that if the city transit systems are not allowed to charge more per ride they will soon starve to death.

The most vexing question that has ever come up for discussion at the Chemists' Club round table was introduced by a newspaper notice that one of a pair of Siamese twins is married.



It's Got to Be Yanked

WASTE MUST GO

Fighting to Check Commercial Bribery

Immunity for Witnesses Believed to Be an Effective Weapon Against Crooked Methods

COMMERCIAL bribery bills in the various state legislatures and measures introduced in Congress, recently, are taking the form desired by lawyers who have interested themselves in the subject and these bills now include an immunity clause for witnesses and disallow "custom in the trade" as a defense by the accused. The practice of bribery is so universal that all leading countries have adopted laws to prevent corruption of government employees, and the United States has long had such a law among the Federal statutes. A few states in the Union have adopted acts aimed directly at the evil known as commercial bribery which applies particularly to the payment of bonuses or gratuities of any kind to agents or employees to induce them to buy the goods of a certain concern.

Louisiana Has Model Law

In the attempt to enforce these laws prosecuting attorneys have found it difficult to obtain evidence, and in a new bill passed by the Louisiana legislature and in a measure now before the Missouri legislature provision is made to induce witnesses to testify. These bills are satisfactory to the various associations which have become interested in the fight to suppress the practice, particularly the Unfair Competition Bureau of the Paint and Varnish Industries, with headquarters in Washington, under the management of M. Q. Macdonald, an attorney.

The dye and chemical industries have suffered greatly from the methods adopted by German agents in this country who increased their sales by making payments in money and valuable gifts to purchasing agents and dyers in textile plants. Yet Germany in 1909 enacted an unfair competition law reading as follows, but applicable of course, in Germany only, for domestic use, and not when selling goods in foreign countries:

Germany's Bribery Act

Sec. 12. Whoever in business dealings for the purpose competition offers, promises, or grants presents or other advantages to the employee or representative of a business, in order to obtain, through improper conduct of the employee or representative, an advantage for himself or a third person in the supply of goods or industrial services, is punished with imprisonment up to one year and with fine up to 5,000 marks, or with one of the penalties, unless a heavier penalty is incurred under other legal provisions.

The most important single factor in the remedy for graft is Federal legislation which will stamp commercial bribery in law what it is in truth—a criminal offense. Today there is no Federal law covering the situation, although the Federal Trade Commission with the support of powerful business organizations has long advocated the passage of such a measure.

Hundreds of purchasing agents have written to the Senators and Representatives from their districts urging the speedy passage of a law against commercial bribery. Collectively, they have gone on record for the same purpose through the medium of a resolution passed by the National Association of Purchasing Agents. If general business, through individuals, concerns, industries and trade organizations, will express a desire for such a law and the restoration of business ethics Congress will undoubtedly see the light.

A Federal anti-bribery law, preferably with an immunity provision to encourage convictions, is the foundation of the remedy for graft. There can be no righteous opposition to such a measure. Let's have it! (From "The Purchasing Agent," official organ of the National Association of Purchasing Agents).

The same punishment applies to the employee or representative of a business establishment who in business dealings demands, allows to be promised, or accepts presents or other advantages in order that he, through improper conduct, may give another a preference in the supply of goods or industrial services.

In the judgment the thing received or its value is to be declared forfeited to the State.

Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa have laws with penalties that ought to deter the crooked salesman, but the great barrier to proper enforcement of the acts has been the difficulty in obtaining evi-

dence, the bribed being equally guilty with the briber. The state laws in this country cover tipping and efforts to bribe servants or railroad employees, and impose light fines in the majority of cases. Among the states which have ineffective laws of this kind are Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Need Law With Teeth In It

A Federal law with teeth in it is needed, in the opinion of manufacturers representing the American Dyes Institute, National Varnish Manufacturers Association, Paint Manufacturers' Association, the Prepared Roofing Association, Furniture Manufacturers' Association, the Wholesale Grocers' Association, and committees of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the New York Sales Managers' Club, and hundreds of organizations now actively fighting the evil.

In testifying before the Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, when the Cummins bill and the Sims bill were under consideration, M. Q. Macdonald said in part:

"I am not competent to speak of present conditions in the dye industry, but I wish to point out the fact that commercial bribery is not peculiar to any industry dominated by the Germans, and the elimination of German competition will not result in the elimination of commercial bribery. The Germans were ruthless and efficient bribers, and the German bribe takers in this

country were, no doubt, ruthless in their methods, but bribery as a method of competition has by no means been confined to German manufacturers and German salesmen.

In the Shipping Business

"The hearings before the Select Committee on United States Shipping Board Operations (66th Cong., 2d sess.) are replete with instances of commercial bribery affecting Shipping Board and privately-owned vessels. In examining these hearings the difficulty is not in finding instances, but in choosing from a sickening mass of such material those cases that best show the effect of this unfair method of competition. For example, at page 1836 we find the statement of Mr. Richardson, formerly special agent of the Department of Investigation of the Shipping Board, to the effect that Mr. Peck admitted to him and to Mr. C. R. Cooper, chief traveling auditor, that he had overcharged the Shipping Board about 60 per cent on \$400,000 by reason of the necessity as he claimed, of giving gratuities in the shape of automobiles, whiskey, entertainments, and so on, which he had given to the captains and the stewards. He also stated that Richardson Bros. carry an account of \$11,000 as gratuities on their books—gratuities to ships' masters, stewards, and engineers.

"At page 1837 he stated that he had taken the confessions of stewards, where they paid 10 per cent on bills—that the story is so common that the files at 45 Broadway are filled with them—that they have about 2,000 cases right now that are open.

"Mr. P. Bowman Bird, at page 2068, testified that when they started in the marine business they found that they were compelled to give gratuities to get any business, and that it is not only in the boiler compound business, but in every other industry that supplies the marine craft. In fairness to Mr. Bird, it should be stated that he also testified that he has not paid a sou marquee since 1918, although he has lost a great deal of marine trade. Mr. Bird advocated legislation to correct this evil."

Common In The Textile Industry

"The itching palm in business" was investigated by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the committee was told by a manufacturer that "it would not be too much to say that there are firms of very prosperous dyers whose every account depends on bribery." Another stated that "I saw at once that unless I bribed the dyers I could do little or nothing. Dyers simply take the one they are paid secretly the most to use. . . I had several vats I was trying for manufacturers deliberately spoilt because I would not bribe the men." These facts are cited by William R. Benet in an article in "The Nation's Business," and he adds:

"In the United States the accounts of one manufacturer of dyestuffs are alleged to show that since 1900 over \$1,300,000 was paid from funds apparently used only for the purpose of bribing foremen and superintendents in textile mills."

The writer then gives an example of how payments are made.

"Inclosed you will find green sample No. 360, which I trust will prove to be the correct shade."

"A harmless-looking business communication—the above. It only assumes its true significance with the explanation that 'green sample No. 360' referred to \$360 in currency inclosed in the letter. A joke? An eccentric flourish to a legitimate transaction between friends? Unfortunately, no. Simply one of the manifold devious instances of modern commercial bribery."

The bill before the Missouri legislature which is regarded as a model for all states reads:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to give, offer or promise to any agent, employee or servant, or to a member of his family, or to any one for his use or benefit, either directly or indirectly, any gift or gratuity whatever, or any commission, discount or bonus, without the knowledge and consent of the principal, employer, or master of such agent, employee, or servant with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for an agent, employee or servant, without the knowledge and consent of his principal, employer or master, to request or accept, either directly or indirectly, a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or do an act beneficial to himself, or any commission, discount or bonus under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner to his principal's, employer's or master's business.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for an agent, employee or servant who is authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, to receive either directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, any gift or gratuity, commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person who makes a sale or contract to furnish materials, supplies or other articles or who furnishes or agrees to furnish service or labor, to give or offer to an agent, employee or servant who is authorized to so procure such materials, supplies or other articles by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, or to a member of his family, or to any one for his use or benefit, either directly or indirectly, any gift or gratuity, commission, discount or bonus.

Section 5. Evidence shall not be admissible in any proceeding or prosecution under this act to show that any such gift, gratuity, commission, discount or bonus as is mentioned in this act is customary in any business, trade or calling, nor shall the customary nature of such gift, gratuity, commission, discount or bonus be any defense in such proceeding or prosecution.

Section 6. In any proceeding or prosecution under this act, no person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary evidence, on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in obedience to a subpoena. Provided: That no natural person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Section 7. The prosecuting attorney may grant immunity to any person guilty of an offense within the purview of this act who shall report the facts, under oath, within six months after committing such offense, to any prosecuting attorney and such witnesses shall be granted full immunity from prosecution under this act in respect of the particular offense reported.

Section 8. Whoever shall violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Section 9. The word "person" used in this act shall be held to include corporations, partnerships, associations and other organizations.

Section 10. If any corporation, partnership, association or other organization is guilty of a violation of this act, the person or persons through whom the corporation, partnership, association or other organization acts shall also be deemed guilty and punished as herein provided.

The bill has passed the Missouri Senate. It expressly disallows evidence of custom as a defense; provides for compulsory attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of documents; and grants immunity to any party disclosing facts constituting a violation of the provisions of the bill.

Chairman Joseph W. Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee announces there will be only one general tariff bill introduced at the coming special session. Representative Nicholas Longworth confirms the statement by saying that he has no intention of introducing a separate dye bill.

The German Government has signed a protocol for a trade agreement with Russia. Both the German and the British agreements, recently signed, provide for trade advantages for Great Britain and Germany over America in Russia.

PROTEST ALCOHOL REGULATIONS*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., March 23.—The conference between the Committee on Legislation, American Drug Manufacturers Association, and Prohibition Commissioner Kramer concerning alcohol regulations applicable to manufacturing chemists, was opened by Charles M. Woodruff, who stated the position of the manufacturers as follows:

"Under present rules and regulations it is impossible for manufacturers to supply products to pharmacy and medicine, for lawful uses. We want to make these preparations for medicinal and other non-beverage purposes because they are required for these lawful purposes and it is therefore our duty to make them; and we are willing to make and supply them, knowing full well that their sale for beverage purposes, or under circumstances which should acquaint us with the fact that they are being bought for such purposes, is severely penalized.

"Why are impracticable, complicated and impossible regulations imposed upon these classes respecting the perfectly lawful sale of long established pharmaceutical products, merely because they are perhaps fit for beverage purposes? The evil we are complaining of can be and should be removed by a modification of rules and regulations."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley said manufacturers should be governed by the knowledge that their troubles were founded on the person with a thirst, which made regulations of medical preparations necessary in order to control products that are popular as beverages.

A committee was appointed to frame the views of the manufacturers, which will be submitted in the form of a brief.

Among the manufacturers present were: J. H. Foy and B. L. Maltbie, of the Maltbie Chemical Co.; R. Lincoln McNeil and Robert McNeil; George C. Hall, of the Zemmer Co.; Fred Windolph, of the Norwich Pharmacal Co.; George C. Pratt, of the National Drug Co.; James W. Bevans, and Donald McKesson, of McKesson and Robbins, Inc.; Frederick J. Austin, of Wm. R. Warner and Co.; Michael F. Lyons, of the Theodore Metcalf Co.; J. L. Roberts, of Sharp and Dohme; Horace W. Bigelow, of Parke, Davis & Co.; Charles G. Merrell, of Wm. S. Merrell Co.; Mortimer Bye, of Frederick Stearns and Co.; Horace Burrough, Jr., of Burrough Bros. Mfg. Co.; and S. R. Light, of the Upjohn Co.

WOULD DISARM GERMAN SCIENCE

Wilmington, Del., March 23.—Dr. Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University in an address, "Science and Disarmament," delivered before the Delaware Section of the American Chemical Society, on Monday, said that in chemical matters disarmament both for Germany and the Allies must provide for the definite reduction and control of the coal supply, of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, which is the mother substance of all explosives, and also the reduction of the synthetic dye plants which are the sources of all poison gases and the actual manufacturers of most of the explosives used in war.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided that the valuation of imports should be computed on the basis of the average wholesale selling prices in the principal American markets, and that the appraisers should be given authority to determine this average value twice a year. A bill will be introduced at the coming extra session for that purpose.

HOW FRANCE SELLS PHARMACEUTICALS SENT BY GERMANY AS WAR INDEMNITY

French Firms Making Similar Products Become the Selling Agents for the Government—Method Prevents Break In Price of French Goods—The Sodium Cyanide Situation

Paris, France, March 10.—In a former letter a French citizen was quoted as saying that "the French are helping Germany to pay the reparation claims" and as an instance of how this works it is interesting to note the partition of German Synthetic Pharmaceuticals delivered or to be delivered on account of the reparations.

Briefly, the plan as arranged is that the German products shall be sold in France only by the French firms which make similar products and, in principle, the method is good in that it prevents the French market from being flooded with German goods at prices materially under those of French products.

The objection to it is that the French manufacturers are not content with a reasonable profit on their own goods and therefore the advantage to the French consumer is nil. An American engineer who came to France during the early days of the war at the request of the then Minister of War, M. Loucheur, remained after the Armistice in a private capacity to endeavor to inculcate methods of efficiency into French factories and, as this included the Accounting Departments, he was able to observe the conditions obtaining in these factories and he assured the writer that, in not one single case did he find these factories selling on a basis of less than 100% profit.

Business in general was bad enough the past two months; but the political situation caused by the Conference of Paris regarding the Reparations and the incidents at London have put a stop to practically all international business on the Continent.

There has been little buying interest from either England or America and as there is nothing but a hand-to-mouth movement in France, there can hardly be said to be a market and prices quoted are hardly of any value as a criterion of the selling price.

Acetate of aluminate, white, 15° is quoted on the Bourse at 150 francs the 100 kilos, but a manufacturer will sell for 130 francs.

Acetate of lead, white, is listed at 270 francs but a sale can be made, if one can find the buyer at 230.

Acetic acid, 80% industrial, is quoted at 325 francs but 285 francs will buy it.

Lactic acid is high in France because none is made here and the freight and duty are both high; so that with a price of £50 in London, it is quoted here at 300 or nearly £10 higher.

Citric acid is very quiet at 17 francs the kilo and tartaric at 13. There is a small demand for chrome alum which may be had at 3 francs per kilo at warehouse, and for potash alum at anything from 1 franc per kilo to 1.15 depending upon the seller.

Bichromate of soda is asked for in small lots of 3 to 5 tons but it must be some place in France to interest a buyer. He will not place an order for shipment from American ports. Consequently, the English are unloading their stocks gradually over here but at very low prices. Several lots of English and American have been sold recently at from 7d to 8d c.i.f. French ports.

Formaldehyde—This is getting a bit scarce over here and with present prices in the States some firm could make some money by shipping a few tons on consignment. It was selling as low as 7.50 francs per kilo at Paris a month ago when exchange was much more favorable to the dollar. Today it is 8 francs or equal to about 26c the pound.

Sodium cyanide is still asked for from the States but

American buyers do not understand the situation. Up to a month ago, no factory in France had turned out a pound of this product since the Armistice for there were tons and tons of this on hand at that time. This had all been made, supposedly, at 128-130%; but due to faulty packing or other conditions, it has all deteriorated and will not average over 122%. Much of this has been shipped to the United States and elsewhere under the belief that it was fully up to standard and much disappointment and many disgruntled customers have resulted therefrom. Very little is left on hand, however, and it is held now at 5.50 francs per kilo, with the holder disinclined to lower the price. The only factory that is working turns out a few tons monthly of 125% for which they ask 5.75 francs per kilo at the factory.

Quite a little interest has developed recently from America for antimony and the golden sulphide may be had here at from 5.50 to 7.50 francs per kilo f.o.b. port depending upon the quality. Regule at 2,000 francs the ton and oxide of antimony are also inquired for. The latter is worth about 1,900 francs the ton.

SUES FOR BORAX CLAIMS WORTH MILLIONS

James P. Hughes, a former Death Valley miner, has begun a new action in the Federal District Court at Los Angeles, Cal., claiming right to borax deposits valued at millions of dollars. Hughes has already lost two fights in the action which involves the former holdings of F. M. Smith, of San Francisco, Cal., now patented to the United States Borax Co., which, in turn, is claimed to be a subsidiary of the Pacific Coast Borax Co. which has a refining plant at Alameda, Cal.

The suit goes back to the claims located by F. M. Smith and associates, and patented under Government regulations that \$100 development work should be done on each claim annually. Hughes was a prospector and laborer in Death Valley for years and in 1916 seized twelve claims, contending that the proper development expenditures had not been made. Two years later the United States Borax Company and the Pacific Coast Borax Company brought suit to oust Hughes and quiet the title. After a long court battle an order in favor of the borax companies was entered by Oscar A. Trippet, Federal District judge, an order which has just been sustained at San Francisco.

The new allegations of Hughes are that the witnesses for the corporations were coached and he has collected and filed with the United States district attorney numerous affidavits charging perjury. As a background to these charges are other charges that the Pacific Coast Borax Company is a subsidiary of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., of London, and that the British concern is fighting to keep a monopoly on the Death Valley deposits to protect its international market. This charge is denied by officials of the Pacific Coast Borax Company.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has announced that it is ready to redeem all of its debentures bonds at 101 and accrued interest through the Guaranty Trust Company. These bonds are due on Aug. 1 but may be redeemed at the rate named with interest at any date before maturity. There are \$5,035,900 of these debentures outstanding and the funds used to pay off the issue is part of the \$30,000,000 recently obtained by the sale of first refunding sinking fund 7½ per cent bonds.

T. Fujisawa, Jr., of T. Fujisawa & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists of Japan, with offices at 15 Park Row, New York, has sailed for London. Mr. Fujisawa will spend several weeks in England and on the Continent.

The Shewinigan Products Corporation has moved from 160 Fifth avenue to 110 William street, New York.

DISTINGUISHED CHEMISTS HONORED

Four distinguished American and four foreign chemists received Honorary Memberships last week from the Chemists' Club at the tenth anniversary of the opening of its present home at No. 52 East 41st Street. Owing to the international aspect of the occasion, representatives of the embassies of Great Britain, Belgium, France and Italy were present. The foreign chemists who received the honor of membership were:

Dr. Giacomo Ciamician, professor of general chemistry at the University of Bologna, Italy, who for more than 42 years has been making a special study of the influence of sunlight upon plants and animals, and is an ingenious and original investigator in pure organic chemistry.

Dr. Henri Louis LeChatelier, professor at the College de France and at L'Ecole des Mines, whose studies of chemical action and heat have greatly influenced metallurgy and applied chemistry.

Dr. Ernest Solvay, of Brussels, Belgium, founder of the ammonia-soda process.

Sir Edward Thorpe, professor of chemistry emeritus of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, England, former director of the Government Laboratories in London, and author of "Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry."

The Americans are Dr. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, Ohio, past president of the American Pharmaceutical Association and also well known in general literature through such works as, "Stringtown on the Pike," and similar studies of the Blue Grass country.

Dr. William Henry Nichols, of New York City, past president of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, and noted as a chemical industrialist.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, of Philadelphia, president of the American Chemical Society, until recently Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; a distinguished investigator in electrochemistry, also the historian of American chemistry.

Dr. Edward Weston, of Newark, N. J., an inventor of electrical appliances and of incandescent lamps and filaments.

A reception was held in the Social Room which was followed by a dinner, after which the members and their guests adjourned to the auditorium of the Club, Rumford Hall, where the formal ceremony of conferring honorary membership was held. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the Research Department of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, and by Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute.

HIGHER RATE ON ILLINOIS ACID

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 23.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down a decision in I. & S. Docket No. 1259 regarding rates on acid from Hillsboro, Ill., to Ohio River points. In its syllabus in this case the commissioners say:

"Proposed cancellation of commodity rate on acid n.o. i.b.n. in tank car loads, from Hillsboro, Ill., to certain Ohio River crossings found justified. Order of suspension vacated and proceeding discontinued."

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has issued directions relative to applications for renewal of permits that have expired. The notice says in part: "Where application for renewal permit was not filed prior to January 1, 1921, the permit previously issued expired on December 31, 1920, unless issued on or after September 1, 1920, in which case the permit will continue until December 31, 1921."

Business Brevities

The Reese Formula Company has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Huntington, W. Va., showing liabilities \$36,896, and assets \$15,671.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will open bids on April 12 for 20,000 gallons of alcohol in 50 gallon barrels.

Antoine Chiris, Inc., which recently sold the five buildings at 10 to 22 Platt street and 12 Gold street, has leased seven floors in the Heptagon Building, 147-153 Waverly Place.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited Prichard & Constance, Inc., New York city, on complaint of unfair competition in the manufacture and sale of cosmetics and toilet articles.

A. E. Neumer of S. W. Bridges & Co., importers of Far Eastern products, sailed last week for Japan on business for his company. Mr. Neumer will be gone until about May 20.

A. Liever, manufacturing chemist, Philadelphia, has moved to a new building at 2824 and 2826 Dauphin street, which he recently built to meet the requirements of increasing business.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports a recession in wholesale prices during February equivalent to 5¼ per cent under January prices, and 38½ per cent below the high peak of May, 1920.

Less than three years ago there were a dozen or more companies engaged in the production and refining of potash in the state of Nebraska. All but two of these companies are now closed. For the most part the closing down of these plants was brought about by the companies going bankrupt. The two exceptions are not producing potash for commercial purposes, but are engaged in experimental work.

Cable advices announce that an agreement has been reached between the Netherlands Government, the Bilton Tin Company and the Malay States Government to withhold all sales of tin for at least three months. Local dealers say that the effect of such an agreement would be to still further depress the market for futures, as there is plenty of tin now available and in sight to take care of consumers' needs for the entire three months.

The United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., has rendered a judgment in favor of C. W. Phellis, a stockholder of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in his suit to recover \$7,657 alleged to have been wrongfully collected as income tax in 1915, when the company was reorganized. Judge Booth, in sustaining the stockholder's contention said: "It seems incredible that Congress intended to tax as income a business transaction which admittedly produced no gain, no profit and hence no income."

The Phanotax Chemical Company, wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, which moved recently to Tulsa, Okla., from Memphis, Tenn., will build a seven-story wholesale and manufacturing plant estimated to cost \$400,000. The company will carry store fixtures, soda fountains and supplies, surgical instruments, physicians' and dentists' supplies, staple drugs and patents, standard pharmaceuticals, drug sundries, paints and oils. The plant will manufacture dental and toilet specialties and staple non-secret and pharmaceutical remedies.

CHEMICALS FOR PACIFIC COAST STEEL DRAWN FROM MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Limestone Used In Smelting, Iron Ore and Magnesite Obtained Locally—Coke Is From Alabama and Pig Iron From China—Output Is 36,000 Tons Per Month

San Francisco, March 18.—The second lecture of the series offered on Pacific Coast industries under the auspices of the chemistry associations of the University of California, Berkeley, was given recently by J. C. Crook, technical manager of the Pacific Coast Steel Company, of San Francisco, who prefaced his lecture with the statement that steel is today the backbone of civilization. The great increase in the uses to which steel has been put in recent years has led to great improvements in manufacture in which chemistry plays a highly important part, he said.

The first venture in the manufacture of steel on the Pacific Coast was in 1859, when the Pacific Rolling Mills installed a plant, making use of the abundant supply of scrap metal that had accumulated even that early. The Pacific Coast Steel Company was incorporated in 1911 and is the oldest concern now in the business. The Judson Manufacturing Company, of Emeryville, Cal., began business in 1882, but did not make steel until recently. By means of charts and large drawings he illustrated graphically the processes now employed to make steel of different kinds and grades, describing in detail the basic and acid processes. The basic process is used exclusively on the Pacific Coast, in order that phosphorus and sulphur may be eliminated.

Most of the Pacific Coast plants use the scrap and coke process, making use of lamp black to supply any deficiency in carbon. The Pacific Coast Steel Company is now using pig and cast iron and scrap steel. An excellent product is being turned out, most of which is used for structural purposes. In some lines it is not only able to more than hold its own on price and quality but is able to compete with Eastern rolling mills in distant territory. This is particularly true in regard to steel electric power transmission towers, for which the specifications are very rigid.

The limestone used in the smelting process is a local product, as is the magnesite, but coke comes from Alabama and the pig iron from China, or wherever it can be had the cheapest. Many of the chemicals employed must be brought from other countries. The output of the various Pacific Coast companies amounts to about 36,000 tons a month.

Iron ore is found in large quantities on the Pacific Coast, a deposit of exceptional purity and large size being located in Shasta County, California. The lack of cheap fuel, however, prevents smelting operations on a large scale. The electric process is being employed in a small way, but this is exceedingly expensive. However, the product secured by this process is of very high quality and is finding a market on its merits.

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association has adopted a resolution to the effect that the paint and varnish industry will be handicapped if the supply of carbon black is cut off or substantially diminished. The action has reference to legislation in Wyoming, Louisiana and Montana limiting the use of natural gas in making carbon black.

The Shipping Board, Washington, D. C., asks for bids on six months' supply of bottom paints for use on its vessels, approximately 95,000 gallons. It is estimated that this will cost \$400,000 for the ports outside of New York, and about \$1,000,000 for New York City, including the cost of applying the paints. Bids will be opened on April 15 for delivery beginning on May 15.

JACOB HASSLACHER DEAD

Jacob Hasslacher, active in the affairs of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. until about a year ago, died last week at his home, 322 West 100th street, New York. He was in his 69th year.

Mr. Hasslacher came to New York in 1884, and with Frank Roessler established the firm of Roessler & Hasslacher, manufacturing and importing chemists. Five years later the business was incorporated as the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Mr. Hasslacher being elected president. Because of ill health he was forced to retire from business a year ago. He was an officer of the Niagara Electro Chemical Company, the Perth Amboy Chemical Works and the Chlorine Products Company. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Chemists' Club, the Drug and Chemical, and many other clubs and societies.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleck Hasslacher; two sons, George and Carl, and four daughters, the Misses Agnes, Toni, Thea and Emily Hasslacher.

Mr. Hasslacher was born in Ems-on-the-Lahn, Germany, in 1852, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hasslacher. His father held the important official position of Administrator of the Government Bath, Parks and Buildings in Ems. He received his elementary education at the public schools at Ems and the Gymnasium at Hadamar, a collegiate institution, from which he was graduated in 1872. He later served as a lieutenant in the reserves of the Prussian army. In 1872, for six years he was connected with the German gold and silver refinery at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

During the war Mr. Hasslacher gave from his personal account large bonuses to employees of the company owing to the heavy increase in living expenses.

RECEIVER FOR SPONGE AND CHAMOIS CO.

Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel Strasbourger receiver in equity of the National Sponge and Chamois Co., Inc., of 158 William street, in \$15,000 bond. It is stated that the corporation owns the controlling interest in the National Splitting Company, Inc., a New Jersey corporation; National Chamois Tanneries, a New Jersey corporation; National Sponge and Chamois Company, Inc., a California corporation, and Nassau Sponge Company of Chicago.

The liabilities are said to be \$700,000 and assets are estimated at \$900,000. Suits for breach of contract and to recover on trade acceptances involving \$390,000 are said to be pending against the corporation. Abraham Frankenberg, who was president and majority stockholder of the corporation, died on March 14. The suit was brought by Hugo H. Rosenfels, a creditor, for \$7,865, money loaned.

The immediate cause of the legal proceedings was the sudden death of Mr. Frankenberg. It was explained that as the entire management of the company had been in the hands of Mr. Frankenberg there was danger that the concern might become involved financially and further injure creditors' chances for recovery of their claims.

Annual report of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, shows an operating loss of \$92,409 and a deficit after charges and preferred dividends of \$614,071. This compares with an operating loss in 1919 of \$19,226, though profit realized on the sale of Carson Hill Gold Mining stock brought income for that year to \$432,027, equal to \$5.36 a share on the 80,540 shares of preferred outstanding.

Poland's glass industry is reviving. Factories at Kuznica, Jablouna, and Krosno are at work or being improved, whilst a new factory is to be constructed.

Of Interest in the Trade

Ceylon exported about 70 per cent of its plumbago output last year to the United States.

Victor C. Blode, Caton and Carroll streets, Baltimore Md., manufacturer of chemicals, is to rebuild the section of his plant damaged by fire on March 3.

The University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., will build a three-story chemistry building at Niagara Falls Boulevard and Main street to cost about \$400,000.

G. N. Bick, Newark, N. J., has filed plans for the construction of a factory, 42 x 62 feet, at 71-75 Paris street for the manufacture of chemical products.

The Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co., Savannah, Ga., has plans under way for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of paints and oils, to cost about \$300,000 including machinery.

The Union Chemical Works, 10 New York avenue, Union Hill, N. J., has filed notice of organization to manufacture chemicals and by-products. The company is headed by Joseph B. Krete.

T. J. Feely and P. B. Feely have organized the San Francisco Veterinary Supply Co. and will manufacture veterinary remedies. Quarters have been obtained at 708 Folsom street, San Francisco.

The Burke Extract Co., Morganton, N. C., manufacturer of tanning extracts and chemicals, is planning for a number of extensions in its plant. It is proposed to install new machinery to increase the present output from 80 to 160 barrels of tanning materials per day.

Production of Canadian salt in 1919 amounted to 148,302 tons, valued at \$1,398,968. This was obtained almost entirely from salt fields of southern Ontario. This year's salt production will be greatly augmented by recent discoveries in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A syndicate of Sydney business men has acquired a site on the south coast of New South Wales and erected a factory and plant for the extraction of starch from the burrawong plant (*macrozamia*). Ferns are to be cut on 31,000 acres and an expensive fresh-water pumping plant is to be installed.

An American corporation established in Paraguay is reported by Vice Consul Seltzer to have produced over 13,000,000 pounds of quebracho extract in 1919 at its plant located at Puerto Pinasco. Almost the entire supply was exported to the United States. It was expected that production would be doubled during 1920 because of the installation of new machinery.

A bill has been introduced into the California State Legislature, now in session at Sacramento providing for the appointment of a State chemist and assistants whose duties will be to guard against adulteration in paints. The manufacture of any paint containing other ingredients than linseed oil, carbonate of lead, oxide of zinc, turpentine, Japan dryer and pure colors, would be made a misdemeanor.

The Moore Haven Sugar Corporation, Miami, Fla., recently organized with a capital of \$1,000,000, has taken over the property and plant of the Moore Haven Syrup Co., Moore Haven, Fla., and is to remodel the plant with installation of new machinery for the manufacture of clarified raw sugar and by-products. A daily output of 600 tons of cane sugar is anticipated and the work, including machinery installation is estimated to cost in excess of \$500,000. E. G. George, Moore Haven, is president and general manager; John G. Gramling, Miami, is secretary and treasurer.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	9 3/4	Heyden Chem.	2 1/4	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	65
Air Reduction	35	38	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	42	43	*Int. Agricult.	8	9
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	88	89	*Int. Agricult., pf.	48	49
*Am. Ag., Ch.	49	50	*Int. Nickel	14	15
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	74	75	*Int. Nickel, pf.	80	84
Am. Chicle	20	23	*Int. Salt	56 1/2	70
Am. Chicle, pf.	61	64	K. Solvay	95	95
*Am. Cot. Oil.	21	22	*Mathieson Alk.	15 1/2	16
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	63	65	Merck & Co., pf.	86	89
Am. Cyan.	22	27	Merrimac	79	81
Am. Cyan., pf.	50	55	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	6 1/2	7	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	72	73
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead, pf.	105	106
*Am. Linseed	48	49	N. J. Zinc.	139	141
*Am. Linseed, pf.	90	91	*Nag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Malt	20	21	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Amer. Zinc	8 1/2	9	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	27	28	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
Atlas Powder	130	135	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf.	73	77	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	3 1/2	4	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po.	85	100
Carborundum	135 1/2	135 3/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	77	79
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/4	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Caseln Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid	135	145	Swan & Finch.	40	45
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	7	9
*Corn Product.	72	72	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
*Corn Products, pf.	101	102	Union Carbide	54	55
*Davison Chem.	25	29	Union Sulphur ....	..	..
Dow Chem.	240	..	*Un. Drug	94	95
Dow Ch., pf.	103	..	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	44	46
Du Pont	135	145	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	75	77	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	16 1/4	17	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	67	68
Grasselli	125	135	*U.S. Indus. Al., pf.	95	98
Grasselli, pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	32	33
Hercules, Powder.	140	155	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	98	100
Hercules, Powd., pf.	95	96	*V. Vivaudou	6	6 1/2

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

SCHEDULES OF HARBOR CHEMICAL CO.

The Harbor Chemical Corporation, chemicals, 277 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$177,920, and assets of \$5,612, the main item being pumps and presses at its plant, Bayway, N. J., valued at \$4,900. Among the creditors are Harvey Fisk & Sons, \$52,938; R. L. Fuller Co., \$43,746; State Bank, \$15,000; Andrew Griez Co., Inc., \$10,700 and W. P. Heiniken, \$3,939.

The Harbor Sales & Mfg. Co. Inc., chemicals, 277 Broadway, also filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$61,286 and assets of \$5,150. Among the creditors are Harvey Fisk & Sons, \$25,000, and Imbrie & Co., \$5,075.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Flake Graphite Company of New York, Inc., at 1140 Broadway, by Diamond Flake Graphite Company, a creditor for \$1,500. It is stated that the liabilities are about \$20,000 and the assets about \$2,500.

The Freeport Texas Company reports a deficit for 1920 of \$38,983 after allowances for depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes. In 1919 the company reported a surplus of \$62,838.

The American Cyanamid Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to shareholders of record March 21.

The directors of Merck & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 17.

The Procter & Gamble Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the 8% preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 25.

The Merrimac Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable March 31 to holders of record March 19.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE RECEIVERS

Judge Mayer, of the U. S. District Court, New York, has appointed Benjamin B. Odell and Van Vechten Veeder receivers of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. The proceedings followed close on the heels of the retirement of George A. Gaston as President of the company, and the election in his place of H. S. Kimball, formerly president of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company.

The plaintiff in the action is the Sumner Company, manufacturer of machinery in the State of Washington, whose claim amounts to \$60,000. Before it was decided to appoint receivers there was a long conference in Judge Mayer's chambers between representatives of the interests involved. It was finally agreed that the best way of conserving the property, of effecting a reorganization, and of protecting the interests of the creditors was to place the property in the control of the court. The receivers will continue the business.

Edwin A. Potter, Jr., a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, said: "I do not think the liabilities will exceed \$5,000,000. The book value of the assets is in excess of this amount. The precise amount is not known. Among the liabilities are claims of the Guaranty Trust Company aggregating \$3,000,000, which are secured by warehouse receipts and collateral. There is a million worth of notes on which the interest will be due April 15, and the rest of the liabilities are in claims by banks, for merchandise and by general creditors."

A special meeting of the stockholders of the By-Products Coke Corporation, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been called for April 15 to vote on increasing the stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the additional stock to be classified as preferred, which would be entitled to receive dividend at the rate of 9% yearly.

New Incorporations

Stagg Securities and Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, capital \$50,000. Druggists sundries. E. Celler, F. H. Leibman, A. F. Reiners, 820 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Amproco Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. S. R. Barrett, L. T. and C. F. Glendhill, 684 E. 19th street, Brooklyn.

Idola Chemical Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. J. Reusch, T. J. O'Hanlon, C. Massirgill, 152 Madison ave., New York.

American Shale Reduction Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To make machinery for extracting oil from shale or coal. M. W. Breden, W. J. Dallas, F. J. Bronkhurst, New York.

Dooley Mfg. Co., Philmont, Columbia county, New York, capital \$50,000. To make glues and dyes. J. E. Clume, E. L. and C. E. Dooley, Philmont.

Kay Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. J. Kaplan, H. S. and J. S. Lasdon, 378 Crown street, Brooklyn.

Druggists' Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Wm. H. Tonnen, Harry S. Loughry, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John A. Virostek, Braddock, Pa.

Victory Ink Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$350,000. E. Burke Finnerty, Isador Halprin, Gertrude M. Jones, Jersey City.

Howard Drug-Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. Leon Fisher, John O. Hopkins, Wilmington, Del.; J. Austin Norris, Philadelphia.

Troeger Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$50,000. Chemicals. E. A. and F. S. and J. F. B. Troeger, 648 East 34th st., Brooklyn.

Lubrication Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$5,200,000. Lubricating oils. C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, representing a Wilmington trust company.

Diadem Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$500,000. To make medicines. Dr. Robert L. Walmuth, Mildred P. P. Walmuth, Benjamin Butze, Jersey City.

Guasti-Finch Chemical Co., Vernon, Cal., capital \$50,000. Secondo Guasti, L. S. Finch and J. A. Barlotti.

Grant Preservative Paint Co., Oakland, Cal., capital \$200,000. Frank P. Gallagher, T. J. Gallagher and I. Gallagher.

California Powder Works, Martinez, Cal., capital \$1,500,000. John Birmingham, Jr., J. E. Rodgers and C. M. Belshaw.

Capital Increases—Cosmos Dyeing and Printing Works, New York, from \$400,000 to \$600,000. The name has been changed to Uhl Piece Dye Works, Inc.

Designations—Dovan Chemical Corporation, Delaware, capital 1,000 shares common stock, no par value. Representative, R. G. Thach, 120 Broadway, New York.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 654-655

BETTER DEMAND FOR HEAVY CHEMICALS

Slow But Steady Improvement Reported By Manufacturers—Acetic Acid and Lime Acetate Reduced By One Producer—Ammonium Sulfate Lower—Alkalis Steady

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Ammonium Sulfate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Sodium Bichromate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Lead Acetate, 1c lb. Sodium Fluoride, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$.08	\$.08	\$.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$.16
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00
Bleaching Powder Works, 100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.75	4.50
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.25	5.25	5.50	8.25
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.10	.10	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28
Salt peter, gran.....lb.	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.10	2.10	2.10	4.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.70	3.70	3.70	6.25
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40
Average	3.789	3.789	3.846	5.217

Improvement in trade seems to have become the rule rather than the exception. Throughout the market especially among manufacturers continued slow but steady improvement in business is noted. Much is yet to be desired as most manufacturing plants are running on greatly reduced schedules, in spite of the fact that each month's business is proving better than those before. Reductions in overhead and operating expenses are being made quite generally and are working temporary hardships in many cases but in the long run are expected to bring lower prices and normal business.

Prices have shown little change during the week. Such revisions as have been made are of minor importance. One manufacturer of acetic acid has reduced his prices on both the acid and lime acetate although others have failed so far to follow suit. Ammonium sulfate is fractionally lower on continued weakness. Lead acetate is off in producers' hands. Sodium fluoride is lower. Resale bichromate of soda is lower on an easy market. The alkalis continue steady on the spot in spite of importations, although producers are not maintaining their former strong position as well as formerly.

Acid, Acetic—Producers generally are holding their quotations on the former basis of \$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred for 28%. However, one producer is quoting openly prices based on \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred for 28% acid in barrels. Demand has been weak but producers who quote the higher range are unable to reduce it until concessions are given on acetate of lime which seem out of the question for them at present. Other strengths of acetic are quoted correspondingly with glacial offered at \$9.35@\$11.00 per hundred in barrels and carboys according to seller. Resale glacial is to be had over a range from 8c per pound up according to seller and quality. Resale stocks of first quality acid are becoming scarcer on the spot but in the absence of demand no increased prices have been named.

Acid, Lactic—Imported lactic and offers for shipment are about the market but in the absence of business no price basis was established. It was admitted by importers however that they could do business at prices

well below those quoted by domestic makers of lactic acid who are basing their quotations on 15c per pound for 50% technical acid and 35c per pound for 50% pure.

Acid, Mixed—Demand for mixed acid is limited with few buyers in the market at all. Prices, however, have been fairly well maintained on the former basis of 10c @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per unit for nitric and 1.1c per unit for sulfuric.

Acid, Muriatic—Manufacturers continue at variance on prices quoted on muriatic acid. Depending on seller quotations are given as \$1.65@\$2.25 per hundred in carlots and less in carboys for 20-degree acid. Other strengths are quoted proportionately. Business has been very dull and it is probable that the holders at the higher figures would be willing to shade them considerably for firm business. Iron free acid remains unchanged on a basis of \$2.25@\$2.50 per hundred for 20-degree in carlots and less in carboys.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices have remained unchanged in producers' hands on limited business. Quotations are based on \$20.00@\$21.00 per ton for 66-degree acid. In spite of lack of business there seems to be little acid in second hands and no tendency on the part of makers to shade this figure.

Ammonium Carbonate—Prices are held around 8c@10c per pound with the lower figure rather hard to do on the spot.

Ammonium Chloride—Prices continue rather uncertain in the absence of demand. Imported material is still to be had in good volume at prices well below those named by domestic producers. White granulated sal ammoniac imported is offered at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8c per pound with domestic prices around 10c@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Very little U.S.P. material is offered at any price. Gray granulated of domestic origin is to be had around 9c @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with few offers of imported at lower figures. Lump sal ammoniac is fairly strong around 15c@16c per pound.

Ammonium Sulfate—Continued lack of interest has forced further price concessions and offers are now heard around \$2.75@\$2.85 per hundred naked and in single bags f.o.b. works. Export sulfate in double bags f.a.s. is offered down to \$3.00 per hundred.

Arsenic—The spot market is inactive with few inquiries noted. Offers are heard over the range of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—The bleach market continues unsettled with producers holding their quotation around \$3.50 per hundred f.o.b. works but with shading possible in the face of firm business. Spot quotations in second hands are around \$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred with resale lots at works quoted down to \$2.40 per hundred at works. Imported bleach is to be had on the spot at concessions under the spot figures but offers are for limited amounts only.

Copper Sulfate—Producers are still at variance on prices and are quoting over a range from \$5.25@\$5.70 per hundred on copper sulfate in carlots. Demand has been fair both for domestic and export consumption and while little new business is being done movement on contracts has been steady.

Fusel Oil—Quotations are given as \$1.50 per gallon for crude oil and \$3.25 per gallon for refined. Other holders of refined are quoting prices well above this on limited quantities.

Lead Acetate—Makers have reduced their prices and are now quoting on a basis of 14c@14½c per pound for white crystals. White granulated is quoted at 13¾c@14c per pound, white cakes at 13½c@14c per pound and brown cakes at 12¾c@13½c per pound. Demand has been light.

Lime Acetate—Leading makers are quoting on the former basis of \$2.00 per hundred for acetate of lime but there are offers in the market from an outside manufacturer as low as \$1.50 per hundred. The weakness of acetic acid has prevented strength in this item.

Magnesium Sulfate—The market for magnesium sulfate is very unsettled with producers' prices unchanged at \$2.25@2.75 per hundred for technical. Imported sulfate is offered around \$1.35@1.50 per hundred in a limited way from spot stocks and shipment is quoted as low as \$1.15 per hundred.

Nitre Cake—Offers are heard around \$5.00 per ton f.o.b. works.

Soda Ash—Offers of English ash have left the spot market in an unsettled state. Prices are around \$2.10 per hundred for resale ash while producers are holding to their former figures based on \$1.17½ per hundred for 58% light ash in bags basis 48% works. The feeling is prevalent in the trade that producers will be forced to meet the foreign competition but so far they have failed to do it.

Soda Caustic—The market is decidedly unsettled with spot caustic from resellers held around \$3.65@3.75 per hundred. Makers quote \$3.50 per hundred basis 60% works but their position is weakly held. Export trade has been very weak on account of strong competition from English makers.

Sodium Bichromate—Lower prices are heard on the spot in the resale market. Continued dullness has forced prices down to 7½c@8c per pound. The lower figure is rather hard to do but 7¼c per pound can be freely done. Interest from consumers has been very light.

Sodium Fluoride—Prices are lower around 12c@14c per pound in some quarters with other makers quoting 13c per pound as their bottom figure.

LESS FERTILIZER BEING SOLD

New Orleans, March 22.—Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange recently asked the secretaries of agriculture of all cotton growing States for figures on the amount of fertilizers sold for seven months ended Feb. 28, this year, and for corresponding months, last year. So far four States have replied. Their figures, in tons, are as follows:

State	1921.	Changes
Georgia	197,995	Dec. 453,973
Alabama	57,633	Dec. 120,476
Mississippi	21,786	Dec. 53,764
Louisiana	28,003	Dec. 23,477
Totals	305,417	Dec. 651,690

The Fred Molt Co., Inc., 30 North Dearborn street, Chicago, will hereafter transact business as the Chicago branch of Wing & Evans, Inc., agents for the Solvay Process company. Fred Molt and Lester Gordon, officials of the old firm, will be in charge of this territory. The sales force will be increased. The Fred Molt company had handled the alkalis produced by the Solvay Process company on a jobbing basis for several years. The change in organization was made in order to bring the consumer in closer touch with the producer.

The Vance Guano Works, a subsidiary of the American Agricultural Co., will rebuild the plant at Henderson, N. C., recently destroyed by fire. The cost is estimated at \$500,000.

COST OF PICRIC ACID PLANTS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Representative Graham of Illinois, chairman of the sub-committee on War Expenditures, just before the House adjourned made a report on the expenditure of the Ordnance Department. He had the following to say on picric acid:

"The French Government rather early in the war adopted picric acid, or trinitrophenol, as one of its high explosives. We used practically none of it. It is a very volatile and dangerous explosive and in its commercial form is a yellowish powder, looking much like T.N.T. An interallied agreement was made by the terms of which the United States undertook to furnish picric acid to the Allies and was to receive therefor the cost of the same. Therefore, in 1918, a programme was initiated by the Ordnance Department for the construction of three picric acid plants and seven plants for making the phenol and acid required in them.

"The three plants in question were to be located at Grand Rapids, Mich., Picron, near Little Rock, Ark., and Brunswick, Ga. At Brunswick a contract had already been let by the Italian Government to Butterworth-Judson Co. to build the plant, which contract our Government took over. Aside from this, our Government was also to handle the production of commercial picric acid plants in the United States for the Allies. No picric acid was made in any of the three plants of the United States except at Picron, where a small amount was made. However, at various other plants the War Department purchased very considerable amounts of picric acid from manufacturers, notably from the Lansing Chemical Company, of Lansing, Mich., and a plant at South Bend, Indiana.

"The picric acid plant building programme was not entered into until after the German drive in March, 1918. Large tracts of land, averaging about 1,500 acres, were purchased for these plants, the title to which in some cases was not transferred to the United States until April 29, 1919. The plants were of little value after the war closed. The Brunswick plant, upon which \$6,000,000 had been expended, sold for \$816,000. Originally an island known as Crispo Island was purchased for this plant and some railroad tracks built there, but the tract was abandoned and another site purchased. The Picron plant at Little Rock, Ark., costing \$7,000,000 sold soon after the armistice for \$750,000. The Grand Rapids plant, started in August, 1918, cost about \$3,000,000. The exact amount of salvage value of this plant does not appear in the hearings."

Dr. Theodore Horton, chief engineer of the New York State Department of Health, announces that the fume-consuming devices installed by The Barrett Co., the Corn Products Refining Co., the General Chemical Company and Spencer Kellogg & Co. are working satisfactorily, but further observations will be made before the matter is closed.

The market for tin was quiet last week. There is little or no consuming demand and business has been confined to speculative trading between dealers. The London market has been up and down alternately, resulting in a net decline in standard grades of 15s for spot and £1 15s for futures and in Straits tin of £1 10s for spot.

The Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has made a general reduction in wages. The cut averages fifteen per cent and affects all employees. The cut is the first important wage reduction in the chemical trade.

The International Agricultural Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to shareholders of record March 31.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 650-651

CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS FIRMER

Most Weak Holders Eliminated—Makers Reduce Codeine—Opium Weak—Manufacturers Cut Acetanilid—American Camphor Lower—Resale Saccharin Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
*Acid, Citric, 1c lb.	Antipyrine, 25c lb.	Acetanilid, 12c lb.	Iron Cacodylate, \$1 lb.
*Acid, Tartaric, 1c lb.	*Saccharin, 35c lb.	Camphor, Amer. ref., 10c lb.	Menthol, 15c lb.
Santonin, \$2 lb.		Castor Oil, U.S.P., 1c lb.	Opium, Gum, etc., 50c lb.
		Cod Liver Oil, \$2 bbl.	*Potass. Bicarb., U.S.P., 1c lb.
		Codeine Alk., \$1.30 oz.	Bromide, Imp., 2c lb.
		Sulfate, etc., \$1 oz.	Permanganate, 7c lb.
*Hexamethylene, 5c lb.	Sodium Hydrox., U.S.P., 2c lb.	*Hypophosphites, Ca., 10c lb.	*Sugar Milk, 1c lb.
Sodium, 10c lb.	Thymol, 50c lb.	Potassium, 25c lb.	
*Iodine Tincture, 10c gal.	*Second Hands		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.28	\$.40	\$.40	\$.60
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.47	.46	.46	1.15
Calomel, American	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.70	.70	.75	2.35
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.50
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.10
Menthol	4.25	4.40	4.40	13.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.37	.37	.47	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.62	.62	.63	.85
Sodium Salicylate .....	.31	.31	.33	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	2.07	2.09	2.10	3.49

Prices continue their steady march downward. Weakly held resale goods and material imported on consignment are the chief factors in exerting a strong pressure on prices. Competition is unusually keen, but not in the sense of a strong rivalry between two equally matched competitors. In the present market, competition has resolved itself into a price cutting orgy, the seller who will slash the deepest and take the biggest loss, invariably getting the business. Imported items, owing to the rates of exchange and the desire to liquidate by foreign holders—bankrupt and near bankrupt—are coming in here at prices with which American producers cannot compete. The past three months have not seen improvement in general business conditions live up to expectations, but the sharpest jolts have been take and conditions cannot get worse, they must improve sooner or later.

Manufacturers have reduced acetanilid to the resale level. Codeine prices have been reduced sharply by makers. American camphor refiners have cut their prices. Manufacturers announce lower figures for the hypophosphites. Opium has been cut again. Thymol is easy and lower. Menthol has weakened and moved down. Cod liver oil is very weak and again lower. Producers have cut castor oil. Resale potassium permanganate is down. Bromides are soft and under pressure. Sugar milk is easy. Antipyrine continues strong and has been advanced further by holders. Resale saccharin has stiffened materially due to reduced supplies. Citric and tartaric are firmer. Santonin is up slightly.

Acetanilid—American manufacturers have reduced the price of acetanilid to 28c a pound, U.S.P. in barrels. With the material reduction in the quantity of resale goods available here, the drop in price on the part of

makers shows their intention to go out after the business. Resale material holds at 28c a pound, possibly less on a firm order, with the tone of the market apparently steadier.

Acid Citric—Stronger owing to the larger interest displayed by consuming quarters and the increase in actual purchases. Most weak sellers have been cleaned out and strong hands now control this market. The price is higher, 47c being generally quoted, although 48c is named by several holders. Import cost is 43c c.i.f. The citric available in Sicilian markets is in good supply and with a heavy lemon crop, supplies of raw material are reported plentiful. American makers adhere to 47c a pound spot and are doing considerable business at this level. London firmer at 2s 3d.

Acid Salicylic—Generally weak and in small demand. Most manufacturers are asking 26c a pound for U.S.P. but are doing little or nothing at this level. It is possible to buy from one or two manufacturers and resellers at 23c, possibly lower for a quantity. Sodium salicylate at 30c spot. Reported weaker in London with acid at 1s.

Acid Tartaric—The improved demand for tartaric in combination with the sustained high import cost, has strengthened the spot market. Prices are firmer with a tendency to move higher. Spot acid in kegs is held at 35c a pound here with powdered quoted above this level.

Alcohol—All the common alcohols are weak and under pressure. Wood is easy and unchanged at 80c@89c a gallon for 95, 83c@92c for 97, and \$1.15@1.25 for methanol, drums and barrels. The lowered prices have stimulated demand only slightly. Denatured as to seller, formula and quantity, as well as containers, can be bought under 40c and up to 70c a gallon. U.S.P. generally held up at \$4.90 by producers and \$4.75 by outsiders.

Antipyrine—A further advance in the price of antipyrine has brought the spot price up to \$2.00 a pound both in makers and resale hands. Spot stocks have been materially reduced by purchases made under \$2.00. Holds firm at the present level and tends upward.

Aspirin—A weak item owing to the soft position of salicylic acid. Offered freely at 60c a pound by resellers and available under this possibly on a firm order. Makers are adhering to 73c a pound bulk inside.

Bromides—Imported material has reacted somewhat following the recent decline in American makers' figures. Potassium bromide imported is available cheaper on the spot at 15c a pound although 16c and 18c have also been given. Sodium bromide, imported, is easy at 27c with the likelihood that a bid of 25c would get plenty of goods. American potassium bromide is 35c@37c and sodium 33c.

Caffeine—Offered for shipment from Europe at materially cheaper prices than are quoted here. Spot goods are reported reduced and held firmly at \$6.00@6.25 a pound for alkaloid while makers are quoting up to \$6.75. Amsterdam quotes caffeine alkaloid at \$4.00 c.i.f., which means \$4.50 laid down here. For the citrate, they ask \$2.50 c.i.f. with the salicylate at the same figure. Theobromine is quoted at \$3.50 c.i.f.

Camphor—The American refiners have reduced their quotation for camphor and now name on a basis of 90c a pound bulk for refined gum in barrels. Tablets range

up to 99c a pound as to size and packing. Japanese refined camphor is unchanged and weak at 70c a pound spot for slabs with demand at a minimum. Tablets are quoted at 93c@95c. Chinese crude is quoted at 45c@50c a pound. The weakness of the camphor market has induced some of the large American consumers to hesitate before arranging for the next quarter's allotment, in order that a more satisfactory plan to determine price and quantity, may be devised.

Castor Oil—Producers have reduced the price of AA, U.S.P. castor oil and now quote 10c a pound in barrels.

Codeine—Owing to the continued weakness of gum opium and the lack of demand for codeine and its salts, manufacturers have reduced the alkaloid \$1.30 and the sulfate \$1.00 an ounce. They now quote as follows: Alkaloid, \$7.10 an ounce, basis ten ounces in bulk; sulfate and hydrobromide, \$5.70, same basis; acetate, hydrochloride and nitrate, \$6.40; phosphate and salicylate, \$5.30. No change in morphine prices.

Cod Liver Oil—The heavy stocks of oil pressing for sale both on the spot and in primary markets, continue to drive prices lower. Spot standard brands of both Norwegian and Newfoundland oil can be had at \$25.00 a barrel here with demand at a standstill and consumers showing little interest. A lot of ten barrels prime oil offered last week elicited the magnanimous bid of \$12.00 a barrel from a wholesale druggist.

Formaldehyde—Weak on the spot with most consumers buying little or nothing expecting another drop owing to the acute weakness of wood alcohol. Manufacturers are still quoting 16c a pound while resale goods can be bought at 15c, possibly less on firm business.

Glycerin—Demand is confined to small lots in a jobbing way. No big business worth mentioning is passing. Prices are weak owing to large resale offers cutting under refiners. Refiners name 19c for C.P. in drums. Resale goods can be had at 18c either in cans or drums. Dynamite holds at 14c@14½c. Crudes are quoted at 9c@10c.

Hexamethylene—Easier. Held by makers at \$1.00 a pound. Resellers openly name 95c and would likely do less.

Hypophosphites—Manufacturers have announced a reduction in the prices of the hypophosphites and now quote on the following basis: Calcium, 70c@75c a pound; potassium, \$1.10@1.15; sodium, 80c@85c.

Menthol—The absolute lack of real consuming demand except for small jobbing quantities, has further weakened a soft situation. Spot menthol in cases is offered freely at \$4.25 a pound with sellers apparently anxious to get out. A consumer indicated that he believed the market was due for a further recession very shortly. For shipment \$3.50 c.i.f. is reported. London gives 24s 6d spot and 19s c.i.f. for shipment.

Opium—Dull and weak. Distress goods offered at low prices and depressing the market. Gum lower at \$6.00 a pound, duty paid, open quotation, while U.S.P. powdered and granular are lower at \$7.00. On firm business, these figures can be materially bettered.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Resale material cheaper at 15c a pound for U.S.P. goods spot.

Potassium Permanganate—Resale permanganate, U.S.P., is now available down to 38c a pound spot as compared with 45c last week.

Quinine—Japanese and Java quinine obtainable on the spot at 61c an ounce up to 63c as to seller, and quantity. On a good order 60c might possibly be shaded. Dull and in small demand. American makers adhere to 70c an ounce firm for sulfate in 100s.

Saccharin—Fairly heavy purchases of outside holdings during the past week or two have stiffened the resale market and best on spot in second hands now appears to be \$2.00 a pound. One or two of the standard makes are no longer obtainable in outside hands. One dealer had a few hundred pounds for which he wanted \$2.25. Rhodia quotes \$2.25, Monsanto \$2.75 unchanged. London reports 17s.

Thymol—Recent cheap imports and the lack of demand from the trade have weakened the spot price further and \$7.50 is now generally quoted here.

FLOATING PERMITS FOR ALCOHOL READY

Charles R. O'Connor, Federal Prohibition Director for this State, announced last week that his office was ready to put into effect the new ruling which permits the issuance of what is known as "floating permits" for non-beverage alcohol. The new rules apply to wholesale dealers holding proper permits dealing in or using tax-paid industrial alcohol alone, and wholesale dealers who desire to hereafter deal in alcohol in original tax-paid stamp packages exclusively. Applications are to be made in triplicate to the Federal Prohibition Director. The permits will be good for ninety days.

The permit to purchase will be issued for a fixed number of proof gallons not exceeding the maximum quantity covered by the applicant's bond. In the case of bonds in the maximum penal sum of less than \$50,000 the amount of proof gallons will be based upon the estimated proof gallons in the application for a period of ninety days.

Any person holding basic permit to use alcohol, including a retail druggist, may make application in triplicate to the Federal Prohibition Director to be classed as a user of industrial alcohol and receive a ninety-day permit to purchase such alcohol in original packages only. The procedure after the filing of said application with the Director is the same as heretofore outlined for wholesalers.

At the close of each ninety-day period the blanket permit shall be transmitted by the holder to the Federal Prohibition Director with an application for renewal indorsed on the back. The application for the renewal must state the quantity of alcohol on hand and in transit. Immediately upon receipt thereof the Director, in case he finds the permittee entitled thereto, will issue a renewal permit.

GREATER OUTPUT OF GERMAN SALTS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, March 5.—The exports of German salts of various kinds showed a large increase during 1920 compared with former years. While 578,000 tons valued at 72,000,000 marks were exported in 1919, the 1920 returns register a total of 1,121,000 tons of common, commercial and industrial salts, valued at 280,000,000 marks, which were shipped abroad and overseas. The figures show that while output has been doubled, the value of the exported tonnage has quadrupled, and the extraordinary development of the salt industry since 1913 as well as the valuable asset the latter constitutes in Germany's foreign trade is clearly revealed in a comparison with the 1913 returns which give the export total at 400,000 tons valued at 5,000,000 marks. Recently a group of potash salts producers, including some of the biggest companies, has separated from the main group of producers and established a new company under the name of Deutsche Salzwerke G.m.b.H. (German Salt Works, Ltd.) at Berlin.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 31.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 656-657

DYES BOUGHT IN SMALL LOTS ONLY

Producers Cutting Costs to Meet the Expected Competition When Trade Revives—Neville & Winther's and Naphthionic Acids Lower—Bayer's Salt Reduced—Cut Probable in Coal-Tar Crudes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Acid Naphthionic, 5c lb. Acid Neville & Winther's, 5c lb.
Bayer's Salt, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	.30	.30	.30	.27
Naphthalene, flake	.07½	.07½	.07½	.12½
Phenol	.10	.10	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure	.30	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil	.20	.20	.20½	.35
Benzaldehyde	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	.35	.35	.35	.65
Paranitroaniline	.85	.85	.95	1.75
o-Toluidine	.25	.25	.27	.30
Average	0.330	0.330	0.344	0.491

Business in dyes and intermediates during the week has been almost nil. Buyers have consistently refused to lay in stocks and their immediate requirements are very small. Such few orders as have come into the market have been for small lots and sales have been made at or near recently prevailing prices. Shading is possible in all quarters for firm business but sellers are showing little tendency to reduce prices except where actual business is in sight. Producers are using the present opportunity to reduce costs in labor and overhead as far as possible in preparation for the price war which is expected as soon as business reaches reasonable proportions. Plants are being operated only where it is considered absolutely necessary and then on very slow schedules to prevent the accumulation of stocks.

Prices were little affected by the week's trading as most of the sales which were made took place at private figures. Reductions are named on Neville & Winther's and naphthionic acids and on Bayer's salt. Otherwise prices have remained on the same quoted basis. Rumors of an expected cut on coal tar crudes were not realized, but no official denial that it was expected could be gotten.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Trade in benzene has been along limited lines recently and refiners are said to be contemplating an early reduction in price. No denial of this rumor could be obtained but prices are still quoted on the former basis awaiting confirmation of the reduction. Pure benzene is held at 30c@36c per gallon in tank cars and drums. The 90% grade is held at 28c@34c per gallon.

Naphthalene—The naphthalene market has been lifeless. Some business has been going on with fur storage people and others who use it to ward off insects but the chemical trade has been without interest in any considerable amount of material. Refiners are holding their prices rather weakly around 8½c@9½c per pound for flake and 9½c@10½c per pound for flake. Resale lots are readily available at 8c per pound and it is possible to do as low as 7½c per pound in some quarters for

flake on firm business. Reductions from refiners are expected but have not yet been realized.

Phenol—Interest from consumers seems entirely lacking and prices are held at the former levels of 10c@11c per pound in the open market although stocks are known to be low. Any considerable amount of business would probably force prices up considerably but so far no indications of a strong demand have been noted. Government surplus stocks are still available at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—Some consuming demand has been noted but in general it has been limited to small lots to scattering customers. The prices quoted by refiners are held at 30c@36c per gallon in tank cars and drums but it is intimated that this basis is not very firm.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Makers' prices remain unchanged at former figures in the absence of demand. Refined anthranilic is quoted at \$1.60@1.80 per pound according to quantity and crude is held at \$1.40@1.60 per pound.

Acid, Gamma—Prices are quoted on the former basis of \$3.50@3.75 per pound with practically no inquiry. It seems likely that these figures could be shaded for firm business in sufficient quantity.

Acid, H—Offers of H acid are heard at low figures in the absence of demand. Makers are holding their quotations at \$1.50@1.65 per pound but offers in other quarters are heard as low as \$1.10@1.25 per pound. Business has been of too limited proportions to bring quotations into better alignment.

Acid, Monosulfonic F—Quotations are given as \$2.75 @ \$3.00 per pound according to quantity and seller.

Acid, Naphthionic—Crude naphthionic is to be had slightly lower on lack of demand. Prices are now openly quoted around 70c@75c per pound and it may be possible to shade even the reduced prices for firm business. Refined naphthionic continues without activity around 90c@1.00 per pound but it seems assured that business is possible below these prices.

Acid, Neville & Winther's—Makers' prices are quoted at \$1.60@1.65 per pound but offers are openly made in other quarters as low as \$1.50 per pound. There is very little demand.

Aniline Oil—The market is very uncertain in the absence of any marked buying interest. Some distressed material of questionable quality is heard in the spot market at prices well below the market. Makers are holding their quoted prices firm in the absence of business and there is still a wide range quoted according to seller. Makers' prices range from 23c per pound to 28c per pound and with activity limited as it is there is no reason for changing quotations. Spot oil around 20c per pound is in good supply although this figure can be bettered for badly distressed lots in some directions.

Anthraquinone—Quotations below \$2.25 per pound for sublimed anthraquinone could not be confirmed during the week although it is probable that some shading would be possible on firm business. Paste is quoted at \$1.00@1.10 per pound.

Bayer's Salt—Quotations are lower on lack of demand around \$1.00@1.10 per pound according to seller and quantity.

Benzidine—Prices on benzidine base have remained at former levels of 90c@1.00 per pound although d's-

tressed material is to be had at concessions in some directions. Sulfate is quoted at 75c@80c per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Bids below 34c per pound were refused by holders of spot stocks of beta and even at 34c per pound they were not as anxious to sell as might have been expected. Makers are holding their prices up around 40c@45c per pound but are doing little business. Spot stocks are being gradually taken up by consumers.

Para-nitroaniline—Resale offers continue around 85c per pound but producers are unwilling to sell below 95c@1.05 per pound for spot or prompt material according to quantity. Makers are rather inclined to doubt the quality of resale material which has been out of their hands for some time on account of deterioration. Contracts are offered by producers around \$1.15 per pound although it is believed that they would be willing to shade this figure for firm orders.

CANADA'S IMPORTS OF DYES

Toronto, Canada, March 20.—The monthly report of the Trade of Canada for December gives the value of imports of dyes and tanning materials as follows: From Britain, \$54,950; from United States, \$177,423; from other countries, \$85,467; total, \$317,840,—as compared with from Britain, \$34,666; from United States \$575,714; from other countries \$34,873; total \$645,253,—during December, 1919. Total imports under this head for the nine months ending December were valued at \$5,205,790, as compared with \$3,952,442 for the corresponding nine months of 1919.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes, included in the above, during the month of December were as follows in quantity and value: In 1920, from Britain, 50,388 lbs., \$41,708; from United States, 102,985 lbs., \$118,222; from Switzerland, 5,756 lbs., \$11,460; total 159,129 lbs., \$171,390. In 1919 from Britain 26,121 lbs., \$13,023; from United States 235,605 lbs., \$209,349. Total 261,726 lbs., \$222,372.

Total imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes during the nine months ending December, 1920, were 2,703,928 lbs., value \$2,702,188; as compared with 2,038,608 lbs., \$1,816,484, for the corresponding months of 1919.

NEW COLOR BY NATIONAL ANILINE

Under the name National Erie Fast Orange C G a new cotton dye has recently been brought out by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc. The announcement says: "National Erie Fast Orange C G is noted for its ready solubility, good fastness to light, washing and alkalies, while its resistance to perspiration and organic acids is excellent. It is a level dyeing color. Dyers of wool and cotton, and silk and cotton mixed fabrics, will be unlimited in use of this new dye by reason of its property of not staining either silk or wool. On account of its ready solubility and level dyeing properties, National Erie Fast Orange C G is particularly suited for dyeing light shades in a padding machine, and in this connection may be used either as a straight dye or for shading purposes."

The British Dye Licensing Committee states that bona fide samples of any products restricted under the Dyestuffs (import regulation) act, 1920, will be allowed to be imported free of license. The committee refuse to state a definite maximum weight for such samples, but members may be guided in this matter from the fact that under the old restrictions samples up to one pound in weight were allowed in free.

The German aniline trust has bought an electro-chemical works in Bitterfeld, producing chloride, caustic soda and calcium carbide. The works were valued at more than 100,000,000 marks.

U. S. EXPORTS OF DYES IN JANUARY

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The exports of dyes during January according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows:

Countries	Aniline Dyes		Logwood Extract		All Other	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Belgium	25,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	42,054	27,730	.....	.....	11	.....
Germany .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	2,797	1,758	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	20,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	99	610	.....	.....	220	.....
Spain	13,972	.....	.....	.....	6,249	.....
England	148,699	5,361	.....	.....	1,266	.....
Canada	24,979	515	.....	.....	21,919	.....
Mexico	46,367	282	.....	.....	74,042	.....
Cuba	3,479	20	.....	.....	9,466	.....
Argentina	20,179	.....	.....	.....	315	.....
Brazil	86,794	.....	.....	.....	2,622	.....
Chile	8,297	.....	.....	.....	795	.....
Colombia	4,318	.....	.....	.....	1,369	.....
Ecuador	3,942	52	.....	.....	364	.....
Peru	5,186	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	895	862	.....	.....	508	.....
China	262,954	140	.....	.....	203,374	.....
British India	108,026	40	.....	.....	5,842	.....
Hongkong	23,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	19,425	.....	.....	.....	5,981	.....
Turkey in Asia	2,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	41,092	3,530	.....	.....	602	.....
New Zealand	805	.....	.....	.....	2,610	.....
Philippine Islands	6,447	.....	.....	.....	1,115	.....
British South Africa	4,540	.....	.....	.....	7,218	.....
French Africa	4,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JANUARY IMPORTS OF DYES

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Imports of dyes into the United States, by countries, during January were as follows:

Countries	Alizarin and Allizarin dyes		Colors or dyes not elsewhere specified	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Czechoslovakia .....	.....	.....	55,062	23,950
France	176	515	568	857
Germany	1,500	1,574	95,163	89,113
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	39,268	84,243
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	61,761	76,809
England	25	88	17,396	19,145
Canada .....	.....	.....	1,475	818
Hongkong .....	.....	.....	10	6
Japan .....	.....	.....	130	101
Total	1,701	2,177	270,833	295,042
Extracts and decoctions for dyeing				
Countries	Indigo, Natural			
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Switzerland	4,604	24,357	.....	.....
England	1,459	537	.....	.....
Dominican Republic .....	.....	.....	20,217	2,527
Japan .....	.....	.....	400	47
Total	6,063	24,894	20,617	2,574

There were no imports of synthetic indigo.

CONTROL OF DYE IMPORTS

Washington, D. C., March 23.—One of the matters which will have to be given immediate consideration when the new Congress convenes is that of the importation of dyes. The control which is being exercised over the importation of dyes in the United States by the War Trade Board of the State Department will automatically be ended when peace is declared with Germany. In addition to this, if Congress does not make some additional appropriation for the continuation of the War Trade Board section after July 1, the control will come to an end anyhow. A special appropriation for the section was made at the past session of Congress but only enough money was allowed to continue its work until July 1.

There is considerable speculation here among those who are interested in dyes as to what good, if any, the proposed anti-dumping law to be taken up at the next session of Congress will do for the dye industry. Most of those who are in close touch with this situation are of the opinion that unless some special legislation is passed relative to the dye industry the anti-dumping bill itself will not be sufficient.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallowes, Greases, Page 659; Naval Stores, Page 660

SOYA BEAN AND COCONUT OILS STRONG

Improvement Believe to Be Artificial—Other Oils Continue Weak—Buying Confined to Distress Lots—Consumers not Increasing Stocks

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Coconut, 1/2 lb.	Advanced	Soya Bean, 1/4 lb.
	Declined	
Cottonseed, 1/2 lb.	Palm, 1/4 lb.	
Linseed, 2c lb.	Rapeseed, blown, 5c gal.	
Olive, Denatured, 5c gal.	Rosin, 25c bbl.	
	Turpentine, 2c gal.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50	\$1.13
Degras, American, bbls.	.05	.05	.05	.07 1/2
Lard, No. 1.	.75	.75	.82	1.43
Menhaden, crd* bbls.	.28	.28	.28	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.15	1.15	1.25	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.07 1/4	.07 1/4	.07 1/2	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.13	.13	.13 1/2	.33
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.10 1/4	.18 1/2
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.04	.04 1/2	.05 1/4	.18
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.65	.67	.67	1.77
Olive, denatured	1.60	1.65	1.95	2.80
Peanut, refined	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.11 1/2	.27
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07	.07	.07	.18 1/4
Average	.423	.428	.482	.902

*F. O. B. Mills

Lack of movement continues to characterize the oil market with consumers still content to drag along without stocks. With the exceptions of soya bean and coconut oils prices have continued very weak. The two exceptions seem to be artificially strong as demand has shown little real improvement and stocks are still heavy. The future course of the market remains too much a matter of doubt to be attractive to speculative interests and in the absence of business consumers are unwilling to lay in stocks of any magnitude. Such buying as has been noted has confined itself chiefly to the distressed oil which has been offered at the greatest concessions and has in this way brought an apparent strengthening in a few directions. The improvement which has been confidently expected from the tanning industry has so far failed to materialize and the soap makers are finding little business.

Contrary to indications coconut oil is slightly stronger and is quoted higher on the spot. Soya bean oil on the Coast has been gradually assuming a stronger position. Linseed oil is lower. Cottonseed, denatured olive, palm and blown rapeseed oils are lower and weak.

Animal oil prices have been held on a fairly steady basis on the continued limited inquiry although concessions are to be had on most oils for firm business.

Fish oils continue weak. Menhaden prices remain unchanged at former levels with very little inquiry. Cod oil is offered at concessions in some quarters but is generally held around former levels on light inquiry.

Naval stores are sluggish with prices lower on both turpentine and rosin.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Business has continued dull and prices are lower in certain quarters. Some crushers are quoting 67c as their basic price in carlots cooperage. Others have reduced their price and are now quoting on a basis of 65c per gallon in carlots of barrels. The increased business expected from the paint trade as spring approaches has failed to materialize and while the linoleum trade is taking somewhat better quantities of oil weak-

ness continues. No shading was reported from the quoted figures during the week but it is hardly probable that crushers would allow an actual order to pass at prices within reasonable range of quotations. London oil is quoted at 30 shillings per quintal. Antwerp quotations are given as 170 francs per 100 kilos.

Lack of interest in linseed oil has prevented any considerable movement in flaxseed and prices have remained virtually unchanged. Buenos Aires quotations are around \$1.33 per bushel. Winnipeg quotes \$1.76@1.80 per bushel according to position and Duluth \$1.75@1.79 per bushel on the same basis.

Castor Oil—Reductions in certain quarters bring the price of No. 1 castor oil down to 10c per pound throughout the market. No. 3 oil is offered freely at 9c@9 1/2c per pound although there is still some government oil to be had at concessions.

China Wood Oil—Prices have remained unchanged in the absence of business. Spot barrels are held around 9 1/2c@9 3/4c per pound with Coast quotations around 8c per pound in barrels.

Coconut Oil—In spite of a large importation of coconut oil and the prospect of liquidation of one of the large holders prices have shown some strength on the spot. Rumors to the effect that liquidation would be controlled have had considerable weight in the situation. Ceylon oil in barrels is higher at 9 3/4c@10c per pound and in tanks at 8c@8 1/4c per pound. Cochin oil in tanks is higher at 9 1/4c per pound with barrels held at 10 3/4c@10 1/2c per pound. Manila oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is held steady at 7 1/4c@7 1/2c per pound. Edible oil is unchanged at 11c@11 1/2c per pound in barrels on the spot.

Cottonseed Oil—Prices are lower on cottonseed oil both on the spot and at mills. Nominal quotations are given at 4c@4 1/4c per pound for crude oil in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills in the absence of demand. Prime summer yellow on the Exchange has declined to a range of 5 3/4c@7 1/2c per pound according to delivery. Business has been limited.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil on the spot is again lower at \$1.60@1.70 per gallon in barrels. Stocks are heavy and demand light. Foots are nominal around 10c@10 1/2c per pound for shipment with stocks on the spot very light.

Palm Oil—Continued slowness of the market has brought about a decline in palm oil. Prices are now quoted at 7c@7 1/4c per pound for Lagos oil in casks and 6 1/4c@6 1/2c per pound for Niger oil.

Palm Kernel Oil—Prices continue at former levels of 10c@10 1/2c per pound for imported oil with no offers of domestic oil heard.

Peanut Oil—Crude oil f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks is held at 6c@6 1/4c per pound with sellers' tanks on the Coast quoted around 6 1/4c@6 1/2c per pound. The Coast quotation represents a last sale price and can probably be bettered considerably on new business. Crude oil in barrels on the spot is offered at 9c@10c per pound with refined oil held at 10 1/2c@11c per pound.

Rapeseed Oil—Blown rapeseed oil is lower in sympathy with recent reductions in refined oil at \$1.05@1.08 per gallon of 8 pounds. Refined oil is quoted at 95c@1.00 per gallon on the spot. No business is being done in Coast oil in tanks.

Soya Bean Oil—In sympathy with the recent advance in futures soya bean oil for prompt shipment from the Coast is higher around $4\frac{1}{2}c@4\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound in sellers' tanks. Futures have remained unchanged. Demand has been somewhat better on the Coast for both prompt and future shipment. Spot oil in barrels is unchanged at $7c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound with edible quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}c@9c$ per pound in barrels.

Walnut Oil—Lower prices are heard around $11c@12c$ per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prices have remained at former levels in spite of limited trading following the recent reduction. Quotations are based on No. 1 oil at $75c$ per gallon. Some shading is possible in some quarters.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices have been held steady at recent levels. Quotations are based on pure neatsfoot at $65c@70c$ per gallon.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Distressed oil continues at lower prices with some oil to be had as low as $45c$ per gallon although of questionable character. Standard goods can be had at $50c$ per gallon in carlots and $55c$ per gallon in less. Sales were reported at the higher figure during the week.

Menhaden Oil—The general weakness of the menhaden oil market has not changed and prices are still very soft. Crude oil at $28c@30c$ per gallon is plentiful at mills. Refined grades are not in demand.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are being adjusted to lower levels to conform to offers from southern points. The Savannah rosin market has opened again and some business is being done. Spot quotations on rosin vary from $\$5.75$ per barrel for B grade to $\$6.00$ per barrel for D to K inclusive and $\$6.75$ per barrel for WW.

Turpentine—Spot prices are lower with $58c$ per gallon named for delivery ex-dock. Savannah prices are around $50c$ per gallon without business. London spot turpentine is quoted at 50 shillings per quintal.

JANUARY OLIVE OIL IMPORTS

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Imports of olive oil into the United States by countries during January, 1921 were as follows:

Countries	Olive Oil—Edible	
	Gallons	Dollars
Belgium	3,531	8,925
France	25,093	66,484
Germany	749	1,027
Greece	46,721	89,364
Italy	68,896	210,808
Norway	333	960
Portugal .....	.....	.....
Spain	14,087	37,942
Sweden .....	.....	.....
Switzerland	8,887	22,068
Canada	2,280	4,424
Chile .....	.....	.....
British India .....	.....	.....
Hongkong .....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	15	50
Total	170,592	442,052

EXPORTS OF GLYCERIN

The exports of glycerin during January amounted to 54,324 pounds valued at $\$13,000$. Canada took 9,649 pounds; Mexico, 11,306 pounds; Argentina, 10,154 pounds. The imports in January were 111,170, pounds valued at $\$16,570$.

Oil Trade Notes

The Memphis Packing Corporation will build a plant at Memphis, Tenn., to manufacture soaps.

The Carter Cotton Oil Co., Hazelhurst, Ga., will rebuild its plant recently burned with loss of $\$100,000$.

The Atlantic Paint Co., Charleston, S. C., has filed notice of increase in capital from $\$20,000$ to $\$75,000$.

The Damascus Refining Co., Cleveland, O., will build a plant at Lawton, Okla., for making lubricating oils.

The Los Angeles Soap Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has increased its capital stock from $\$250,000$ to $\$1,500,000$.

The Carlisle Cotton Oil Co., Carlisle, S. C., is planning for the rebuilding of its local plant, recently destroyed by fire.

The Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co., Savannah, Ga., will build a plant and make paint products. Machinery and plant are to cost $\$300,000$.

The European Varnish & Shellac Co., 132 Paris street, Newark, N. J., has filed notice of organization to manufacture varnish, oils, shellac, etc. Joseph Rossner, 553 Springfield avenue, heads the company.

The Elkay Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will manufacture wood stains and varnishes. The company has leased a building at Hollins and McPhail streets, and will install machinery estimated to cost $\$3,000$.

A company, backed by the Banca Commerciale Italiana, has been formed with a capital of 5,000,000 lira to enter the manufacture of the mineral pigments, an industry which has not been previously exploited in Italy.

The Florida Paint & Cement Co., 302 Hill Building, Jacksonville, Fla., recently organized, has leased a building for the establishment of a new plant for the manufacture of technical paints and oils. Equipment will be installed at once. K. R. Paderick is treasurer and manager.

The soap factories in Central Germany have formed themselves into an industrial union, with a view to strengthening their mutual interests. The union will bear the name of "Wismi" and have its seat in Leipzig. Its objects are the joint purchase of raw materials, joint sales of manufactures, and joint advertising.

There will be a joint annual convention at New Orleans June 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Exhibitors' Association and the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association, together with a national oil mill efficiency exposition in which all will combine.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down a decision in case 10941 of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association et al. against the Northern Pacific Railway. In their syllabus in this case the Commissioners say: "Rate on copra, in carloads, from Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., to Dallas, Tex., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

Experiments in India on the different varieties of pine to obtain turpentine show that the Pinus Khassya, which grows in Burma in very large quantity, yields turpentine which is equal in every respect to the American product and has a very similar composition. If the labor difficulties can be solved, production of turpentine on a large scale will probably be started soon.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 661-662

IPECAC AND SELECTED ELM LOWER

Crude Drug Business Restricted to Jobbing Lots—Ergot Higher—Jamaica Ginger Active—Asafetida Weak—Lycopodium Easier—Cloves Up Sharply

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Cloves, Zanzib., 3c lb.	Ergot, Span., 10c lb.
Amboynas, 1c lb.	Balsam Peru, 10c lb.
Penang, 3c lb.	Ginger, Jam., 1c lb.
Chillies, Jap., 1c lb.	Job's Tears, 3c lb.
Mombasa, 1c lb.	Saffron, Span., 25c lb.
Declined	
Asafetida, lump, 15c lb.	Licorice, Select., 1c lb.
Balsam Tolu, 5c lb.	Lycopodium, 25c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr., 1c lb.	Mace, 1c lb.
Dutch, 1/2c lb.	Pepper, Black Sing., 1/2c lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 3c lb.	White Singapore, 1/2c lb.
Doggrass, Gen., 6c lb.	Sage, Greek, 1/2c lb.
Elm Bark, Sel., 5c lb.	Serpentaria, 25c lb.
Fenugreek Seed, 1/2c lb.	Shellac, T. N., 3c lb.
Hops, Prime, 5c lb.	Thus Gum, 2c lb.
Ipecac, Cart., 10c lb.	Thyme, Span., 1/2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$30	\$30	\$35	\$70
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.30	1.30	1.50	3.50
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.50	8.50
Cocculus Indicus	.18	.18	.20	.25
Ergot, Spanish	.75	.65	.65	5.00
Insect Powder, pure	.45	.45	.50	1.00
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.65	2.75	2.85	3.40
Nux Vomica	.11	.11	.13	.13
Opium, gum	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.43	.43	.45	1.35
Tragacanth No. 1, ribbon	3.80	3.80	4.00	5.00
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.11
Average	1.56	1.60	1.67	2.59

The crude drug market as a whole is still a routine affair with business confined to small jobbing quantities. Consumers, although indications point to depleted stocks, are buying little at a time to keep going, evidently believing that values are not yet at bottom levels. The majority of orders received by local crude drug houses at the present time are small but are invariably wanted in a hurry, which condition shows that consumers are using up the last bit on hand before replenishing. Nobody is buying unless they have to. Liquidation of weak holdings and attempts to force goods on the market by cutting prices, are still the chief factors in the current weakness. In some items, buyers are in a position where they can practically make their own prices.

Selected elm bark in bundles has again been reduced in competition. The weakness of ipecac has developed a further decline in both whole and powdered this week. Doggrass is lower. Asafetida is weak and subject to shading. Sages are easy and tend down. Licorice in bundles is easier. Dutch caraway seed is weak and lower. Ergot has firmed up on the spot. Balsam Peru is higher. Cloves have shot upward this week but are veiled in mystery. Jamaica ginger is active and firm. Spanish saffron is scarce and higher. Lycopodium is easier on recent imports.

Crude Drugs

Ergot—On the spot, holders of ergot have all stiffened their views. The 65c seller has withdrawn and the market now stands at 75c. All the way up to \$1.00 is asked here according to the confidence of the seller. Several large lots were recently taken out of the market at 60c by a large consumer, according to reports. Spain is firmer at \$1.10 c.i.f. for shipment. With Russia about

to begin trading with England and Germany, ergot is an uncertain item. Anything like real offers from London or Hamburg would likely break this market under a half dollar on short notice.

Hops—Slightly easier here with prime grade material available at 25c in bales while up to 30c is named for smaller lots. A good seasonable demand is reported beginning.

Lycopodium—A recent importation is being offered cheaper here and more is afloat for this market. Spot goods held at \$4.50@\$4.60 a pound.

Nux Vomica—Demand has dwindled to little better than nothing. Buttons are weak at 11c spot. Powdered is held at 18c with demand confined to small lots.

Balsams

Peru balsam is in better demand and supplies are further reduced. The price is higher at \$1.70@\$1.75 a pound spot. Balsam tolu is still easy and slightly lower at 40c a pound. Oregon fir is easy at \$1.60@\$1.75 a gallon as to seller. Copaiba, U.S.P., 35c a pound.

Barks

Cramp—So-called cramp bark is still in small supply and firmly held at 15c a pound spot.

Elm—Selected bark in bundles has dropped to 65c a pound, all sellers here so far as could be ascertained, meeting the low price. The stocks available are now believed to be larger than was thought at first and with the approach of warmer weather, holders are more or less anxious to sell out. Competition is keen in view of the small demand. Grinding bark holds at 27c and powdered at 30c spot.

Soap—All grades weak with demand light. Whole soap bark is 10 1/2c a pound, crushed 14c@14 1/2c and cut 15c a pound spot. The prices look to lower.

Berries

Cubebs are still uncertain, waiting the decision of the Custom House as to whether new arrivals shall come in or stay out. The market meanwhile remains firm on spot at \$1.25 for ordinary, \$1.30 for powder, and \$1.35 for XX. Saw palmetto berries held at 20c spot.

Flowers

Chamomiles—Plenty of low grade flowers are offered. High grade goods are still commanding their price, 25c @26c for Hungarian. The request for Roman flowers has been active for a few days and only fair grade material are reported quoted at 20c spot.

Insect—Good quality insect flowers are held here at 30c a pound but with competition keen and buyers indisposed, selling pressure is evident. Powder, pure 100 per cent, is held at 45c with less likely on firm business. Half stems and flowers powdered is 30c unchanged.

Saffron—Spanish saffron is scarce and firmer at \$12.75 a pound on the spot. American saffron is also firm at 75c here.

Gums

Asafetida is very weak and a good order would likely bring out some very low prices. Openly quoted at \$1.00 for lump and \$1.75 for powder. U.S.P. acacia generally held at 21c@25c bulk with some Government excess offered at 15c in one pound cartons. Thus easier at 7c.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The market is dull with little or nothing doing. Sellers are now reported ready to take \$1.25 gladly for a bale or two. The market is still generally quoted at \$1.30@1.40 spot for five and ten pound lots. Consumers show little or no interest, evidently determined to await the arrival of 1921 crop which should reach this market early in April. A dealer here stated that the spot market might be looked for at about 90c when the new crop material reached the spot.

Digitalis—Still easy and attracting little attention at 18c a pound spot.

Henna—Weak and with lots pressing for sale here. Spot goods from crude drug houses at 17c for whole and 22c for powder. The latter named up to 23c in one case.

Sage—Greek easier at 5½c spot for good grade. Spanish unchanged at the same level. Dalmatian weak with prices varying widely as to quality. Fair at 6½c ranging up to 8½c@9c for choice.

Roots

Dandelion—Easy and under pressure at 16c a pound on spot for imported root.

Doggrass—Owing to lower shipment figures, the spot market has dropped sharply to 18c a pound here with demand quiet.

Gentian—Costing 8½c to import, sellers here are still quoting 9c for spot dry material. Ground and powdered 12½c@13c.

Ginger—Grinding root is available as low as 19c here ranging up to 23c for fancy bold. The market is firm with a good inquiry. Jap is steady at 8c@8½c and African easy at 7c.

Ipecac—Whole Cartagena is weak and lower at \$2.40 spot. A bid to a first hand holder would probably shade this figure materially. Millers hold powdered lower at \$2.65. Rio is quiet and little heard of.

Licorice—Baby bundles available at 27c but still held at 28c in some quarters for very fine root. Spanish bales easy at 10c for good quality. All grades at all prices. Powdered 15c@16c.

Rhubarb—Still under pressure as lower cost goods approach this market. Spot whole in cases 43c, powdered 50c. For shipment 30c c.i.f.

Seeds and Spices

Caraway—Weak and lower on heavy offers and small demand. African down to 6c spot with Dutch at the same level.

Cloves—A sharp advance in primary markets has unsettled this market, shot prices up and thrown a veil of mystery over the whole clove situation. Spot goods now more or less uncertain at the following: Zanzibars, 19½c, Amboynas 22c, Penangs 40c.

Poppy—Dutch easier at 10c spot and at 9½c afloat.

Fenugreek—The small demand and larger offers have driven the price down again to 2c@2½c a pound for spot goods as to seller and quantity.

Jobs Tears—Sharply higher owing to depletion of spot stocks. Now held at 10c a pound here.

The National Drug Stores Corporation, New York, which now has fifteen stores in New York and thirty-five throughout the country, has leased a two-story building on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas avenue and 181st street, for twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$28,750.

The report of Parke, Davis & Co. for 1920 shows gross earnings \$4,558,900 against \$6,604,703 in 1919; surplus after depreciation, dividends, etc., \$120,936 compared with \$1,941,886 in 1919.

DISLIKE HANDLING LIQUORS

Notwithstanding the fact that the new regulations for the wholesaling of potable intoxicating liquors were approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a fortnight ago they have not yet been signed by the new Secretary of the Treasury, and it is intimated in Washington that they will not be promulgated until after they have been submitted to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Williams' successor whose name has not yet been announced, says a bulletin issued by the National Wholesale Druggists Association. There is still strong opposition to that feature of the regulations which eliminates all wholesale liquor dealers except such as are engaged in unquestionably good faith in the drug jobbing business.

Several long-established distributors of alcohol, who have never handled potable liquors, are working vigorously to retain their right to do business, stoutly asserting that the courts will ultimately reverse Attorney General Palmer's opinion if it is not modified by his successor in office. There are no reliable data, however, indicating whether the new administration will amend the regulations in any important particular before they are promulgated.

Some weeks ago the announcement was made in the daily papers that Attorney General Palmer had rendered an opinion to the effect that whiskey and other potable liquors might legally be employed in the manufacture of medicines. The text of this opinion was not issued through the usual channels, however, and recent inquiries at the office of the Prohibition Commissioner were met with the statement that Mr. Palmer had requested that the opinion be withheld from promulgation until further notice. Since Mr. Palmer left the Department of Justice no further information concerning this matter has been given out and it appears to be shrouded in more or less mystery. In the meantime the Prohibition Commissioner is pursuing his original policy of refusing to authorize whiskey to be employed on the manufacture of medicines.

CRUDE DRUG PRICES AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles, March 5.—Sellers are offering crude drugs and other products at lower prices but buyers hold aloof. Prices per hundred kilos are as follows:

Product	Francs
Citric Acid	1,600
Tartaric Acid	1,200
Agar Agar	1,600
Alors	450
Alum	150
Star Anise	300
Spanish Anise	425
Cardamom	2,000
Egg Albumen	1,900
Ceylon Cinnamon	750
Chinese Cinnamon	260
Moroccan Cumlin	100
Rose Flowers	750
Essence of Anise	1,650
Sumatran Benzoin	700
Fenugreek Seed	55
Fennel	170
Chamomile Flowers	1,500
Cochineal	1,000
Coriander Seed	80
Opium	1,300
Pimento	225
Saffron	400.

Opium in bond on Feb. 1 amounted to 53,644 pounds valued at \$440,170. The balance from December plus entries was 140,288 pounds valued at \$1,180,463. Withdrawals for export were 1,238 pounds; other withdrawals amounted to 85,406 pounds valued at \$730,739.

Lesser & MacGruer and Sweetser & Bainbridge, Alson Chemical Co. The factories are at Watervliet and bany, N. Y., with offices at 56 Pine street, New York, have consolidated and are operating as the North Hudson Chemical Co.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 665-666

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Business Still Dull—Few Price Changes Although Pressure Holds Market Generally Weak—Expressed Limes Up Again—Heavy Imports of Anise

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Limes Express., 25c lb.	
Declined	
Oil Almonds, Bitter, 50c lb.	Oil Hemlock, 5c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c lb.	Oil Thyme, 10c lb.
	Coumarin, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.34	.34	.35	.77
Oil Cloves	1.30	1.30	1.40	3.60
Oil Lemon .....	.80	.80	.85	2.00
Oil Lavender Flowers	7.00	7.00	7.00	12.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	3.25	3.25	3.50	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	8.50	8.50	8.75	10.75
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.65	.65	.70	.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coumarin	4.00	4.50	5.00	7.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.40	.40	.45	.80
Vanillin .....	.60	.60	.65	.95
Average	2.80	2.84	2.93	4.54

Business in essential oils shows little indication of shaking off the unusual dullness under which the market has been struggling for some time. Some limited buying is noted, almost exclusively for small quantities, but the competition is keen and price shading quite general. Buyers are playing sellers against each other, which the weakness of the market and lack of business permits, and are apparently quite successful in forcing prices down. The method of producers is to inquire for a quotation and come back later with the statement that he, the buyer, has received a lower figure but if the seller in question wants to meet this figure, he can have the order. The seller meets the lower figure, feeling that he is meeting a competitive price whereas the whole thing is a myth. Caveat emptor—also sellers.

With the exception of expressed oil of limes, the few prices which changed during the week, moved downward. Actual revisions were few but the depression and general weakness of the market is still very much in evidence. Heavy importations of anise and eucalyptus oils were noted last week. Both are easy. Lemon oil continues weak in spite of the firmer tone in citric acid. Cedar leaf is being shaded. Oil of thyme is lower. Peppermint is extremely dull but unchanged in value. Cassia and clove oils continue weak and under pressure. Sassafras and sweet birch are easy owing to cheaper offers from the country.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Bitter oil of almonds is easy and prices cover a wide range. Some of the lower priced sellers have reduced their figures and now \$6.00 a pound can be done. From this level quotations range all the way up to \$12.00 a pound as to quality, brand and seller. Oil almonds, expressed, is easy and in light demand at 50c a pound. Apricot kernel oil at 38c spot.

Oil Anise—Importations at this port last week from Hongkong totalled 975 cases of oil of anise. The oil is weak and under pressure as a consequence of the larger offerings although the market had discounted these arrivals to some extent. Spot prices are outwardly un-

changed but intimations indicate that shading might be indulged in with firm business in sight. Technical oil as imported is quoted at 65c a pound while U. S. P. goods are named at 75c spot. Prices for shipment are lower.

Oil Bergamot—Cables are reported to be still holding in the neighborhood of \$4.00 c.i.f. for bergamot. The spot market is easy with little demand from consumers. The price for standard goods in coppers still holds at \$5.50 a pound without change.

Oil Bois de Rose—A very fair demand is noted for some of the better grades of bois de rose offered here. Quantities of good material are offered as low as \$4.50 a pound although \$5.00 up is more generally quoted. Stocks held here are large.

Oil Caraway—The continued weakness of the raw material and the limited demand for the oil, hold prices under pressure. Most of the actual business which is going on here with the exception of jobbing quantities, has been the changing hands of distress lots at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$1.90. The openly quoted market for rectified caraway oil, however, is \$2.25@\$2.40 a pound.

Oil Cassia—Weak with large lots pressing for sale both in primary markets and on the spot. Technical oil on the spot is generally named at 95c a pound in cases while lead free is \$1.05 up and U.S.P. redistilled material at \$1.35@\$1.40.

Oil Cedar Leaf—The market for oil of cedar leaf is about \$1.05 a pound with anything under a hundred pounds generally quoted at \$1.10. A sale was put through at \$1.00 spot. This figure could probably be met.

Oil Cedar Wood—Oil of the wood is not in large supply but is likewise in small demand. Generally quoted at 60c a pound spot for drums or cases while 58c might be done on a good order.

Oil Citronella—Dull and quiet with prices and business unchanged. Drums of Ceylon oil are held at 34c a pound spot with no demand. Java oil is seldom heard of these days.

Oil Cloves—With the spice in quantity bales down under 16c a pound, the replacement cost of clove oil is materially reduced. Combined with a weak raw material situation, the essential oil trade is facing an extremely small demand for the product and prices are consequently under pressure and subject to shading. Spot cans are quoted at \$1.30 a pound here while less ranges up to \$1.40.

Oil Coriander—Easy but unchanged at \$18.00 a pound spot and subject to shading at this level. The raw material appears somewhat firmer.

Oil Cubebs—If goods at present being inspected by the Customs authorities, pass into this market, the cubebs situation may show an easier tendency. Many lots have recently been rejected. The oil is firm at \$7.75 @\$8.00 a pound.

Oil Erigeron—Unchanged and dull at \$3.50 a pound with little demand.

Oil Eucalyptus—Although prices are about the same here, an importation of 425 cases here last week tends to ease the market. Spot goods are quoted at 55c a pound for U.S.P. Australian in cases.

Oil Geranium—African rose ranges from \$6.00 up to \$10.00 a pound on spot as to quality and seller. Buyers can secure any grade desired according to the price they are willing to pay. Bourbon genuine, \$7.00@7.50 and Turkish dull at \$4.25.

Oil Juniper Berries—Weak but unchanged at \$2.30@2.50 a pound spot with little or no demand.

Oil Ginger—The upward trend of Jamaica ginger prices may be reflected in higher oil prices in the future unless the movement is halted by imports. Spot oil of ginger is now \$6.75@7.00 and dull.

Oil Lavender—Prices still range from \$6.50 for questionable goods all the way up to \$12.00 a pound for high ester material of special quality. The general run of the market is \$7.00@8.00 a pound. Aspic easy on spot at \$1.20 with less possible on firm business.

Oil Lemon—Citric acid has stiffened materially on increased demand during the week but lemon oil is still in a slump. The lemon crop is undoubtedly a big one. Standard brands on spot can be had from 75c a pound up as to seller. As high as \$1.00 is the open quotation for one brand. Distressed material is reported purchasable at 65c but in doubtful hands and of doubtful quality.

Oil Lemongrass—Lemongrass is a dead item at \$1.75 a pound spot which figure is about on a parity with the cost of importation.

Oil Limes—Expressed oil of limes holds very firm at \$5.00 although a lot might be bought at \$4.90. The oil is in very small supply and strongly held here. Distilled oil is weak at 80c a pound and in small request.

Oil Orange—The situation is generally unchanged. Sweet Sicilian oil is quoted at \$2.85 a pound spot although lots in the trade have changed hands at \$2.75. West Indian oil is quoted at \$2.75 but might be bought in one quarter at \$2.65. A fair routine demand is reported.

Oil Peppermint—Nothing worthy of note has transpired during the past week. Spot natural oil is very dull at \$3.25 a pound for standard brands. This compares with \$8.25 about a year ago. U.S.P. is generally held at \$3.75 but some holders are naming \$4.00. The country is apparently not moving a great deal more oil at the lower figures than was moved at the \$4.75 and \$5.00 levels. Demand is at a standstill.

Oil Sandalwood—Available on the spot at \$8.50 a pound. For small lots, \$8.75 is reported from several quarters. Easy and under pressure.

Oil Spearmint—Dull but as far as open prices go, is unchanged at \$5.75 a pound for spot oil.

Oil Sassafras—Easy owing to larger offers from the country. Now held on spot at \$1.40 for standard brands natural oil. Artificial is quoted at 65c a pound here.

Oil Thyme—Better supplies of both red and white thyme oil are quoted lower here. The figures are \$1.30 for the red, U.S.P. and \$1.50 for the white.

Oil Wintergreen—Sweet birch easy at \$4.25 a pound spot with \$4.00 said to be probable on a quantity. Methyl salicylate is steadier at 40c a pound although demand is light. Makers ask 45c.

Oil Wormseed—The price has hardened at \$3.00 a pound spot with demand quiet and the country pressing goods on the market.

French lavender oil producers have now apparently agreed upon a standard price for their product, 5s per degree of ester f.o.b. the producing districts. This means an oil running 30 per cent esters will sell at 150 francs per kilo. They agreed not to sell under this basis until the 1921 crop was ready for market.

MARSEILLES ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

Marseilles, March 5.—The market for essences is very quiet and prices are somewhat lower. Transactions are not numerous, but a few have been put through on the following basis:

Product	Francs
Geranium, Bourbon	1300
Vetiver, Bourbon	200
Ylang, 1st Quality, Bourbon	220
Ylang, 2d Quality, Bourbon	160
Vervaine	47
Citronella	11
Petitgrain	110
Patchouli	500
Anise, Tonkin	15
Anise, Chinese	13
Oil of Rosewood	70
Oil of Cloves	45
Linalee	125

EXTRACT PRICES NOT TO BE CUT

The National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors have issued a report regarding prices in which they say in part:

"Extract prices are now on a normal level. They yield a fair and reasonable profit to the manufacturer. Certainly they are not burdensome to the bottler, when he pauses to consider that the cost of the extract used in an average case amounts to from 1½ cents to 2½ cents. We feel that we can assure the trade that there will be no further advance, but though we do not anticipate one, we cannot be certain about that, for unforeseen events may necessitate it.

Commercial attaches in South America report to the Department of Commerce that American goods are priced so high, because of exchange rates, that German goods are quoted at least 40 per cent below them. According to reports from the East Coast the Germans are not working as hard in Chili as they are in Argentina and Brazil.

Recent experiments indicate that the yield of vanillin produced from oil of pimento leaves is larger than that from clove oil owing to the former oil having a greater eugenol content than oil of cloves. The Department of Agriculture of Jamaica is carrying on research work in this direction at the present time.

Gordon Anderson Roper died last week of a complication of diseases in his home in Pelham Manor. He was born in New York city thirty-two years ago. During the last ten years he was in Japan acting as manager of the American Trading Company.

The Standard Chemical Company, of Pittsburgh, produced 18 grams of radium sulphate last year. The 18 grams were sold for \$2,160,000. The greater part of it went into medical work, but watch manufacturers used a quantity in the manufacture of illuminated dials.

The Second Netherlands East Indies Fair is to be held at Bandoeng, Java, from September 19 until October 9, 1921. The fair is to be of international character and offers an opportunity for foreign producers to display their goods before buyers of the East.

The American Druggists' Syndicate has obtained judgment for \$79.16 against Aaron Modiff.

The Globe Soap Co. has entered judgment for \$176.45 against Harry Helfand.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 611-612

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES STIFFER

Market In London Affected By Reparation Demands of the Allies—Aspirin, The Bromides, Castor Oil, Chloral Hydrate and The Salicylates Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 22.—The reparation demands of the Allies have stiffened some crude drug and chemical prices. Aspirin, the bromides, castor oil, chloral hydrate and the salicylates are higher.

The market is firmer for creosote carbonate, guaiacol carbonate and hexamine.

The benzoates, farina, menthol and star anise oil are easier.

Lower prices are announced on cod liver oil, isinglass, turpentine and vermilion.

London, March 12 (By Mail).—Unsettled conditions, both political and financial, continue to prevail, to the detriment of all business. The long hoped for improvement, therefore is yet in the future.

Borax—The makers have reduced their prices by £4 per ton, making crystals or granulated, commercial quality, £34 per ton, powdered £35, and extra fine £36. For B. P. quality these are £38, £39 and £40 per ton respectively.

Cadmium—The market is firmer, 6s to 6s 3d per lb. being now the lowest asked.

Caffeine—British makers have lowered their prices to 28s per lb. for pure, and 19s for the citrate.

Castor Oil—British has been advanced by makers by £5 per ton within the last fortnight. Pharmaceutical is now £52 per ton, first pressing £57, and second pressing £42, barrels included, ex works, Hull.

Codeine—English makers have reduced the price by 1s per oz., making pure crystals 20s per oz., and hydrochloride, sulfate and phosphate 16s per oz., on contract.

Cod Liver Oil—Price has again tended downwards, quotations being now for new oil 120s to 135s per barrel c.i.f. according to brand.

Ergot is still declining, Spanish on spot now offering at about 4s per lb.

Farina is easier, Japanese No. 1 being 24s per cwt. on spot.

Foenugreek seeds are rather firmer, a fair quantity having been sold at 9s 6d per cwt.

Menthol is quiet and easier, at 24s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi and Suzuki on spot.

Morphine salts have been reduced by the makers, who now quote as follows: Hydrochloride powder 13s 9d, crystals 14s, acetate 13s 9d, meconate 17s 2d, sulph. pdr. 13s 9d, crystals 14s and tartrate, 17s 2d, all per oz. net cash.

Sal ammoniac is reduced today present prices being for No. 1. Lump £75 per ton, and No. 2 £70, usual terms.

Salicine is reduced to 28s per lb. for 112 lb. contracts. **Santonine** has been advanced by 140s per kilo, equal to 63s 6d per lb. The price for 5 kilos is now £57 per kilo equivalent to 517s per lb.

Shellac is again lower, at 280s per cwt. on spot for usual T.N. Orange quality.

Star anise oil is cheaper, with sellers of "Red Ship" brand on spot at 2s 6d per lb.

Strychnine salts have been reduced by 6d per oz., but the pure alkaloid remains unchanged.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.915
France (franc)	193	.070
Italy (lira)	193	.039
Germany (mark)	238	.016
Japan (yen)	499	.481
Spain (peseta)	193	.140
Holland (guilder)	402	.345
Belgium (franc)	198	.073
Switzerland (franc)	198	.174
Norway (crown)	268	.162
Sweden (crown)	263	.234
Denmark (crown)	263	.174
Argentina (peso)	424	.340
Brazil (milreis)	279	.150
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	789	.493
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.640
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.695
Russia (ruble)	.515	.005

BRITISH PRICES FOR COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

London, March 12.—Coal-tar products and intermediates remain very quiet and values are unsteady with a slight tendency to decline. In many instances they are purely nominal. Aniline oil, 1s 8d per lb. drums extra. Aniline salt, 1s 9d per lb. casks free. Unchanged, but weak and quiet. Beta-naphthol, 2s 3d per lb., casks free. Seems fairly steady but the market is dull. Paranitraniline, 6s 6d per lb., casks free. Weak and quiet.

Benzene, pure, 3s 4d; 90 per cent, 2s 10d per gallon in drums. Values are weakening on a very dull market. Toluene, pure, 3s 6d. Commercial, 3s per gallon in drums.

Carbolic acid crystals, 7½d per lb. in drums with over-casks. Values are unsteady on a quiet market. Cresylic acid, crude, 2s 6d; dark, 9s per cent, 3s; pale straw, 97@99 per cent, 3s 3d per gallon in drums. Naphthalene, crude, £8 to £10; flakes, £30; crystals, £29; powder, £38; balls, £50; candles, £50; tablets, £50 per ton, bags and casks free. Crude, flakes and crystals have considerably declined and the market in all grades is unsteady. Disinfectants, 3s 3d per gallon drums free, nominal. Pitch, £8 10s per ton, barrels free, unchanged but weak and quiet. Anthracene, 50 per cent, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per unit per cwt. in 2 cwt. sacks free; unchanged.

ITALIAN AROMATIC AND SYNTHETIC PRICES

Milan, March 5.—The reappearance of German salesmen on the Italian markets, and the large supplies of fine chemicals delivered on account of war reparation by Germany, has brought a varied supply of aromatic and synthetic products, many of which had been completely forgotten during the war, or had been supplied and used under different names.

Some of the changes in price are as follows: Amyl acetate, increased from lire 90 to lire 100; benzyl acetate, reduced from lire 95 to lire 80; benzaldehyde, reduced from lire 80 to lire 65; cinnamic acid, increased from lire 160 to lire 170; bromstyrol, reduced from lire 320 to lire 290; heliotropine, 100 per cent, reduced from lire 295 to lire 225; acetic ether, increased from lire 85 to lire 95; eugenol, lire 275 per kilo.

A chemist named Jordan, formerly employed by the Bayer Works near Cologne, was arrested in Belgium last week and held for extradition on charges of theft of documents, formulae, and business secrets. The arrest is part of the general plan to intimidate chemists who have accepted employment in American dye plants.

NEW CUBAN PROFITS TAX LAW

W. J. Woodruff, secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has received a translation of the Cuban profits tax law, which in part applies to foreign companies doing business in Cuba. There are thirty-eight articles, but only articles 1, 2, and 8 affect American interests. They are as follows:

"Article 1. There is established by paragraph 4, Article 4 of the Law of July 1, 1920, a tax of four per cent (4%) on the profits of every corporation, mercantile establishment or business operating in the territory of the Republic. If such business be incorporated and domiciled abroad, this tax shall apply to profits realized on transactions or operations carried on in Cuba, provided the capital of such business exceeds ten thousand pesos (\$10,000.00) as shown by its statements, records in the Mercantile Register or Commercial Classification for Taxation purposes, or if the profits judged from outward appearance, other means of proof lacking, exceeds two thousand pesos (\$2,000.00).

"Article 2. The following shall pay this tax: (b) Foreign corporations, enterprises or companies and private individuals non-residents in Cuba carrying on business within the national territory, if the capital or investment be more than ten thousand pesos (\$10,000.00), or if the profits be greater than two thousand pesos (\$2,000.00).

"Article 8. Corporations, enterprises, industrial or commercial companies and private individuals domiciled abroad having a business organized in Cuba, are obliged to maintain in the Republic a representative or agent, who shall have full powers to deal with the Administration and to liquidate and make effective the amount of this tax with relation to the profits obtained. Such corporation, enterprise, company or person must inform the office of the Administration and Collection of Revenues and Taxes in the corresponding district in which said representative or agent is apparently domiciled, the name of such representative or agent. In case of failure to comply with this requirement, the Administrator shall regard as such, those persons or corporations who direct the business or who have charge of the office or establishment which carried on the business."

MILAN ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

Milan, March 5.—Some essential oils have been reduced considerably, while others have been advanced. The increases in price were caused in some cases by renewed demand, and by increase in the import tariffs ranging from 200 to 300 per cent. Reductions in price were caused by excessive stocks, by German competition, and by offers of war reparation supplies from Germany.

French lavender oil was sharply reduced, and this brought down the price of other foreign lavender oils. Some of the changes in price are given below, calculating the rate of the dollar at lire 26.50: Cinnamon, Ceylon, increased from lire 400 to lire 500; marjoram, French, increased from lire 120 to 145; patchouli, reduced from lire 850 to lire 620; ylang ylang, reduced from lire 1300 to lire 1000; red thyme, increased from lire 115 to lire 175; origanum, increased from lire 200 to lire 250.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Co., of Canada, reports gross earnings for the year \$3,943,359.29, in comparison with \$3,727,045.15 for the previous year, showing an increase of \$216,314.14. The net revenue is \$1,609,042.76 as against \$1,473,743.03 in 1919, showing an increase of \$135,299.73. After making the usual appropriations and paying a dividend upon the common shares of 7% there is carried forward a balance of \$39,593.15.

BRITISH HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, March 12.—The market continues extremely quiet, and business seems to be poorer than ever. Holders have reduced their prices far below the cost of production, but buyers still keep out of the market. In many instances the prices quoted are purely nominal, there being no record of business movement and it is probable that parcels could be obtained much below prices named below. Holders today are willing to consider any offer for business.

Acetic acid seems to be a lifeless market, some holders cannot obtain bids of any kind; quotations are as follows: 80% pure, about £52 to £53. 80% technical about £46 and glacial at about £57, which are lower than last week. Alum is still offering and has been slightly reduced to about £18 per ton for lumps in casks, but there is no demand, continental stuff obtainable even cheaper. Arsenic continues neglected with prices almost nominal at about £50 per ton for white powdered.

Bleaching powder is moving only very slowly and is now obtainable at about £21 per ton for 35-37% material.

Epsom salts is cheaper and commercial quality is now freely offering at £7 per ton, but there is not much demand.

Glaucers salt is inclined to ease off a little; the demand is practically nil and prices are nominal at about £6 per ton.

Lithopone is showing signs of more interest and buyers should shortly be coming on the market; prices seem fairly steady at £30 for 30% continental red seal and £37 for green seal.

Potash, caustic, remains neglected and values are nominally at about £50 per ton for 88-92% material. Potassium bichromate remains almost nominal at 11d to 1s per lb.; makers' price remains at 1s 1d per lb. Potassium carbonate, 90-92% is now offered by makers at £45 per ton, spot price is nominal. No movement. Potassium chlorate is still offering at 6d to 7d per lb. but there seems but very small demand. Makers' price remains at 6d per lb. Potassium permanganate, commercial quality still quoted by makers at 2s 3d per lb. spot parcels are offering at much lower figures, some as low as 1s 6d per lb.

Soda ash (58% light alkali) spot parcels are now offering at from £9 per ton f.o.b. but there is no demand; makers' prices for home trade only about £8 10s per ton. Sodium bichromate is still quoted by makers at 10d per lb., spot lots now offering at 7½d to 8d per lb. but only very small business has been done. American material is offering at competitive prices c.i.f. continental ports. Sodium bicarbonate continues to be offered on spot at about £10 10s per ton for refined material in bags, only small demand. Mineral water offering freely at about £10 per ton. Soda, caustic, on spot is now offering with only small business at about £21 per ton f.o.b. makers' prices unchanged at £24 10s per ton for 70% material. American 76% stuff offering for prompt shipment at about same price c.i.f. continent. Sodium hyposulfite has fallen away and there is practically no demand. Pea crystals in kegs now offering freely at £25 per ton and commercial quality at about £20 in bags or casks. Sodium nitrate is a lifeless market with the prices weakened to about £21 10s for spot parcels. Makers' price still at £22 per ton. Sodium prussiate reduced for spot lots to 9d per lb. with no demand. Makers' price maintained at about 8½d per lb. Sodium sulfide is not in demand and prices may be taken as nominal at £29 for 60-62% solid material. Makers' prices for 60-66% concentrated maintained at £30 a ton.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.60 — .73
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	— —
U.S.P., ex. toluene.....lb.	— .70
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Butyric Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	— .90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.10 — .15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.27 — .28
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	.23 — .24
50 to 110-lb. tins.....lb.	.19 — .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	— .27
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	.29 — .32
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Chrysophanic.....lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	— .47
Powdered.....lb.	— .48
Second Hands.....lb.	.47 — .48
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.20 — .22
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	— 2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure.....lb.	.40 — .42
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	— .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.40 — 3.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.60 — .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	— .60
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	— .70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	— 4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20 — .22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.17 — .17½
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.....lb.	.25 — .26
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.18 — .19
Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	1.95 — 2.00
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	1.85 — 1.60
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.23 — .26
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	— .06
Sulfurous U.S.P.....lb.	.06 — .07
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	— .39
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	— .39
Second Hands, Cryst.....lb.	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	— .36

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	— — .28
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	1.60 — 2.25
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	.50 — .55
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	4.90 — 5.00
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	5.00 — 5.16
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	4.75 — 4.80
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.50 — .55
Wood ref., 95 p.c.....lb.	.80 — .89
97 p.c.....lb.	.83 — .92
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c., gal.	.78 — .83
Pure.....gal.	1.15 — 1.25
Denatured, Complete.....gal.	.67 — .70
Second Hands.....lb.	.40 — .42
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Amidopyrine.....lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.30 — .40
Carb.Dom.U.S.P.kegs, powd.....lb.	.10 — .12
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.12 — .22
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.30 — 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.80
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.70 — .75
Persulfate.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40 — .42
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60 — .65
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.05 — 3.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.16 — .17
Needle Powder.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	— 2.00
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ¼s.oz.	— 13.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide.....oz.	25.00 — 27.50
Argols, red, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenic, red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	— 4.85
Aspirin.....lb.	.60 — .73
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. 1-oz.v.oz.	9.00 — 18.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	7.00 — 12.50
Barbital.....lb.	— 1.75
Barium Carb. prec. pure.....lb.	.10 — .12
Dioxide.....lb.	— .23
Iodide.....lb.	— 5.15
Nitrate.....lb.	10½ — 12
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	— 3.40
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.90 — 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Berberine Hdschl.....lb.	— 34.00
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	— 31.00
Neutral sulfate.....lb.	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
Oxychloride.....lb.	— 2.30
Salicylate.....lb.	— 1.45
Subbenzoate.....lb.	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	— 2.65
Subgallate.....lb.	— 2.10
Subiodide.....lb.	— 3.85
Subnitrate.....lb.	— 2.00
Subsalicylate.....lb.	— 2.00
Tannate.....lb.	— 2.00
Borax, in bbls, crystals.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified.....lb.	— .40
Bromoform.....lb.	— 3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.22 — 1.25
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.30
Metal sticks.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Second Hands.....lb.	6.00 — 6.25
Hydrobromide.....lb.	6.75 — 7.00
Citric, U.S.P.....lb.	— 4.90
Phosphate.....lb.	9.50 — 10.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphites.....lb.	.70 — .75
Iodide.....lb.	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.18 — .19
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.65 — .70

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.lb.	— — .90
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— .95
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— .97½
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	— .99
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs.....lb.	— .70
Crude, Chinese.....lb.	.45 — .50
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Caramel.....gal.	.95 — 1.05
Carmin, No. 40.....lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Casein, C.P.....lb.	— .35
Technical.....lb.	.15 — .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.10 — .10½
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.60 — .65
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.02½ — .03½
Heavy.....lb.	.02½ — .03½
Drop.....lb.	— .02½
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.....lb.	.07 — .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	— 1.61
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	.40 — .43
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	— .93
Sulfate.....oz.	.55 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	— .54
Sulfate.....oz.	— .30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	— 8.00
Gran., Powd.....oz.	— 8.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.28 — .30
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.34 — .37
Codine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	— 7.10
Hydrobromide.....oz.	— 5.70
Nitrate.....oz.	— 6.40
Phosphate.....oz.	— 5.30
Sulfate.....oz.	— 5.70
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	25.00 — 27.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	25.00 — 27.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .31
Corn Syrup.....lb.	2.44 — 2.89
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.30 — .35
Creosote, U.S.P.....lb.	.56 — .60
Carbonate.....lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	— 27.00
15 gr., vials.....ea.	— 1.25
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Eserine Sulfate.....oz.	41.00 — 42.50

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Opium Gran. U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	20	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	59	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	—	59
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	36	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	77
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	110	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	89	Citric Ointment.....lb.	—	40
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	43	Cacodylate.....lb.	9.00	10.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	1.00
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	24	Chloride, cryst. (ferric).....lb.	12	—	Corrosive Sublimate cryst.....lb.	—	90
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	1.05	Iodide.....lb.	—	8.75	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	85
Chloride.....lb.	55	65	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	30	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	3.15
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	13	14	Oxalate, scales.....lb.	—	95	Red.....lb.	—	3.25
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	—	63	Yellow.....lb.	—	3.15
Formaldehyde.....lb.	—	16	and Potassium, cryst.....lb.	—	73	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	1.10
Second Hands.....lb.	15	15½	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	—	58	Powdered.....lb.	—	1.20
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.50	1.55	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	89	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	1.25
Glycerin.....lb.			Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	94	Powdered.....lb.	—	1.30
C. P. drums, bbls. extra.....lb.	18	20	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	80	With chalk.....lb.	—	59
Cans.....lb.	18½	22	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	13	18	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	80
Dynamite, drums incl.....lb.	14	14½	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	17	22	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Saponification, loose.....lb.	10	10½	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	3.05	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	5.00	5.25
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	09	09½	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	28	30	Milk, powdered.....lb.	15	16
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	4.00	5.00	Powdered.....lb.	55	60	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	1.00	1.50
Carbonate.....lb.	4.00	4.50	Sticks.....lb.	50	52	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	5.30
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	3.25	Comp. Powder.....lb.	21	24	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	5.30
Imported.....gross	—	5.50	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	1.50	Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	5.30
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	95	1.00	Citrate.....lb.	—	1.60	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	5.30
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	20.00	23.50	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.....lb.	15	16	Diacetyl. Alk., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	—	9.40
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	23.50	Technical, bbls.....lb.	10	11	Diacetyl Hydrl., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	—	8.50
Sulfate.....oz.	—	23.50	Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb.	20	22	Ethyl Hydrl., 10 oz., ½s.oz.	—	9.95
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	3.30	Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	6.00
4-oz. bottles.....gross	9.25	9.50	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.25	1.35	Granular.....lb.	—	7.00
8-oz. bottles.....gross	14.25	14.50	Oxide.....lb.	60	65	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	7.00
12-oz. bottles.....gross	19.50	19.75	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	2.15	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	1.58
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	1.70	1.80	Salicylate.....lb.	—	50	Pancratin.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	25.00	40.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	1.50	2.00	Papain.....lb.	3.50	3.75
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	25.00	32.50	U.S.P. 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	3.60
Sulfate.....oz.	25.00	32.50	Manganese Glycero-phos.....lb.	3.00	3.10	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	60	67½
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	1.85	1.95	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	3.50	4.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	3.75	Iodide.....lb.	4.65	6.00	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	—	96
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	4.00	4.10	Sulfate, crystals.....lb.	20	22	Cream White.....lb.	—	98
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	5.00	Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	—	4.25	Lily White.....lb.	14	15
Crystals.....lb.	—	6.00	Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ra.	45.00	50.00	Snow White.....lb.	15	16
			Bisulfate.....lb.	—	58	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.60	1.65
			Blue Mass.....lb.	—	59	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	—	85
			Powdered.....lb.	—	61	Pilocarpine.....oz.	8.60	8.75
						Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	1.30	1.35

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Podophyllin	lb.	6.50	—	7.00	Quinine Dicarboxate	oz.	—	—	4.50	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.				
Potassium acetate	lb.	.55	—	.60	Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	—	—	1.60	VIII	lb.	—	—	.70
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	.96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX..	lb.	—	—	.85
Bisulfate	lb.	.40	—	.45	Japanese	oz.	—	—	.90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals				
Bromate	lb.	.65	—	.70	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..	lb.	2.15	—	2.20
Bromide Crystals, bulk..	lb.	—	—	.35	Phosphate	oz.	—	—	.96	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	—	.25
Granulated	lb.	—	—	.35	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	.96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Second Hands	lb.	.15	—	.18	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins..	oz.	—	—	1.07	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.55
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.32	Sulfate, tins	oz.	—	—	.71	Oxalate	lb.	.58	—	.65
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)..	lb.	—	—	.50	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Peroxide	lb.	.35	—	.40
U.S.P. purified	lb.	—	—	.40	Technical, See Intermediates					Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Chlorate	lb.	.08	—	.18	Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs..	lb.	.27	—	.29	Recryst.	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chromate, cryst. yellow,					Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.27	—	.29	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.33
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	—	.50	Rosewater, triple	gal.	—	—	1.50	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.85	—	—	2.00
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.40	Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble..	lb.	2.00	—	2.75	Spartein Sulfate	oz.	1.00	—	1.50
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c..	oz.	1.85	—	1.90	U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	2.00	—	2.75	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk..	lb.	—	—	.40
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Salicin, bulk	lb.	6.00	—	8.00	Carbonate, pure	lb.	.30	—	.35
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.10	—	1.15	Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	—	.90	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.60
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..	lb.	.09 1/4	—	1.24	Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.15	—	.16
Lactophosphate	oz.	.90	—	1.00	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	100.00	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Nitrate, see Saltpetre					Powdered	lb.	—	—	100.00	Strychnine Alkd., cryst....	oz.	1.85	—	1.95
Oxalate	lb.	.66	—	.70	Seldlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.23	Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.95
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.38	—	.40	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..	oz.	.37 1/2	—	.38	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	—	1.35	Nucleinate	oz.	.35	—	.45	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	1.85
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Protein	oz.	—	—	.40	Nitrate	oz.	—	—	1.96
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	—	1.25	Colloidal	oz.	—	—	2.00	Sulfate, crystals, bulk....	oz.	—	—	1.55
Procaine, oz. bottles.....		7.00	—	7.25	Soap, Castile, white pure....	lb.	.20	—	.22	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....	lb.	.20	—	.22
5 gr. bottles	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Cont'l's	lb.	—	—	.25	Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	.26	—	.27
Pumice Stone, lump.....	lb.	.04	—	.06	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.36	—	.38	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....	oz.	.41	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03	Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.08	—	.09	Sulfonethylnmethane, U.S.P..	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	—	3.00	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran..	lb.	.35	—	.20	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..	oz.	—	—	.70	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.75	Sulfur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.70
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.78	Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls..	lb.	—	—	.02 3/4	Flour, 100 p.c. pure....	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.15
Second Hands, Java.....	oz.	.62	—	.63	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	—	—	.33	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure....	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
Second Hands, Jap.	oz.	.61	—	.62	Second Hands	lb.	.27	—	.28	Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	.21 1/4	—	.22 1/4
Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	.65	—	.68	Cacodylate	lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Lac Sulfur	lb.	—	—	.10
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins....	oz.	—	—	.70	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide					Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.34	—	.37
Japanese	oz.	—	—	.65	Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.					U.S.P.	lb.	.42 1/4	—	.43
Alkaloid	oz.	—	—	1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....	lb.	.13	—	.14	Talcum, Amer.	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....	lb.	—	—	.18	Purified	100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
Benzoate	oz.	—	—	1.05	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/4					
Citrate	oz.	—	—	1.05										
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	—	1.05										

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Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	—	.65
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.70	—	8.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	10.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals				
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.50	—	.52
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes				
Tribromphenol	lb.	—	—	.90
Trional	oz.	.52	—	.53
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,				
bbl.	gal.	1.25	—	1.30
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearate	lb.	.29	—	.35
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	—	6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	8.56	—	9.41
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	9.00	—	10.00
Glacial, bbls., & chys.	100 lbs.	9.35	—	11.00
Second Hands	100 lbs.	9.00	—	10.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.50	—	.52
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.09
48 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid	lb.	.34	—	.35
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
50 per cent pure.	lb.	—	—	.35
Technical	lb.	—	—	.15
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	—	.22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.10	—	.11
Sulfuric	unit	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/2
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys.	100 lbs.	1.40	—	2.00
20 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	1.65	—	2.25
22 deg. carboys.	110 lbs.	2.00	—	2.50

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free chys.				
18 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
20 deg.	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.50
22 deg.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06 1/4
38 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07 1/4
40 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07 1/4
42 deg. carboys.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08 1/2
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Syrupy, 65 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Sulfuric, Tank carlots				
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	—	16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	—	21.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston	23.00	—	25.00	
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	37.50	
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	75.00	
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	—	.80
Acetone	lb.	.13	—	.14
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Alum, ammonia, lump.	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Ground	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4
Chrome	lb.	.15	—	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Chrome	lb.	.14	—	.15
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	.04	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	—	.60
Sulfate Iron free.	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Aluminum hydrate light.	lb.	.22	—	.25
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.31
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.26	—	.45
Imported	lb.	.26	—	.28
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.08	—	.10
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.09 1/4
20 deg.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.08 1/4
18 deg.	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.07 1/4
16 deg.	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.07 1/4

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.08	—	.10
Sal Ammoniac, gray.	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Granulated, white	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Imported	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Lump	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.10
Dom., Single bags.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	2.85
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	—	.55
Oxide	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	—	.60
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	—	.35
Vermillion	lb.	—	—	.55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Red	lb.	.12	—	.14
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	—	87.50
Imported	ton	65.00	—	75.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	—	.25
Carbonate works	85.00	—	90.00	
Imported, natural.	ton	—	65.00	
Nitrate	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.13
Barytes, floated, white.	ton	29.50	—	30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks.	ton	—	100.00	
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	—	3.50	
Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	—	4.00	
Second Hands, Spot.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Second Hands, wks.	100 lbs.	—	2.40	
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	.40	
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
Carbide	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	—	2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	28.75	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	35.75	
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	35.75	
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	—	.15
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	.07	—	.08 1/4
Carbon black	lb.	.12	—	.20
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.12
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	—	.28
Cyanide	lb.	.50	—	.63
Oxide	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.28	—	.33
Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.25	—	6.00

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Copperas, wks.100 lbs.	1.00 — 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45 — .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.....ton	— —17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.....lb.	.10% — .11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	— —.42%	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.....lb.	.28 — .30
Liquid, 40 deg.....lb.	.07 — .07%	Trichloride ....lb.	.60 — .65	Imported, 120 p.c.....lb.	.18 — .19
Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	.05% — .06%	Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	4.25 — 4.50	73-76 p.c.....lb.	.25 — .26
Flake White .....lb.	.16% — .17%	True Dental.....bbl.	4.35 — 4.60	Fluoride .....lb.	.12 — .14
Fluorspar, Powdered .....ton	30.00 — 35.00	Potash Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	.14 — .16	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls. 100 lbs.	.85 — 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines.....ton	22.50 — 25.00	Second Hands .....lb.	.09% — .10	Granulated .....100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.75
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.....ton	16.00 — 17.00	Imported .....lb.	.12 — .14	Nitrate, crude .....100 lbs.	2.70 — 2.75
Imported .....ton	35.00 — 40.00	70-75% .....lb.	.12 — .13	Double refined .....lb.	.05 — .05%
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	— — 1.50	Sticks, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40 — .50	Nitrite .....lb.	.06 — .07
Refined .....gal.	— — 3.25	Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.12% — .13	Peroxide .....lb.	.35 — .38
Lead Acetate, white cryst.....lb.	.14 — .14%	Binoxalate, tech.....lb.	.50 — .55	Phosphate (tri) ref.....lb.	.06% — .07
White Cakes .....lb.	.13% — .14	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.....lb.	.08% — .09	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.08% — .09
Granulated .....lb.	.13% — .14	Hydrated .....lb.	.09 — .11%	Technical .....lb.	.04% — .05
Brown Cakes .....lb.	.12% — .13%	*85-90 p.c.....lb.	— —	Mono-Sodium, ref.....lb.	.25 — .30
Arsenate, powdered .....lb.	.17 — .17%	90-95 p.c.....lb.	.11 — .11%	Prussiate, Yellow .....lb.	.13 — .13%
Paste .....lb.	.08% — .09	96-98 p.c.....lb.	.12 — .12%	Silicate, 60 deg.....100 lbs.	3.12% — 3.50
Nitrate .....lb.	— .15	Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.15 — .15%	40 deg.....100 lbs.	1.60 — 2.00
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.....lb.	.08% — .09	Powdered, American .....lb.	.15 — .15%	Sulfide, 60 p.c.....lb.	.07 — .08
Red, American .....lb.	.09% — .09%	Imported .....lb.	.08% — .09	30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	.03% — .04
Sulfate, basic white.....lb.	.07% — .07%	Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....unit	1.35 — 1.40	Sulfate .....lb.	.04 — .04%
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.....lb.	.08 — .08%	Shipment .....unit	— — 1.25	Sulfate, Gl'b salt.....100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.00
in Oil .....lb.	.10% — .13	Metabisulfite .....lb.	.40 — .42	Thiocyanate .....lb.	.80 — .85
Lithopone .....lb.	.06 — .07	Perchlorate .....lb.	.19 — .20	Strontium Nitrate .....lb.	.15 — .16
Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.03 — .03%	Permanganate, Com'l .....lb.	.45 — .48	Carbonate .....lb.	.29 — .30
Acetate .....100 lbs.	1.30 — 2.00	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		Sulfur Chloride, red.....lb.	.07 — .08
Sulfur solution .....gal.	.15 — .20	Prussiate, red .....lb.	.35 — .40	Yellow .....lb.	.06 — .07
Magnesite .....ton	72.00 — 75.00	Yellow .....lb.	.29 — .31	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.....lb.	.08 — .09
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. 100 lbs.	2.25 — 2.75	Salt, tech.....ton	2.15 — 2.25	Sulfur, crude .....ton	20.00 — 25.00
Imported .....100 lbs.	— — 1.50	Salt Cake, bulk.....ton	35.00 — 40.00	Flour Com'l., bbls.....100 lbs.	1.45 — 2.00
Shipment .....100 lbs.	— — 1.15	Saltpetre .....lb.	.09% — .12%	Roll, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.60
Carbonate, tech.....ton	.10% — .12	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.....lb.	2.10 — 2.20	Flowers, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25 — 3.05
Chloride, fused .....ton	— — 45.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.....100 lbs.	1.72% — 2.05	Sulfuryl Chloride .....lb.	.25 — .26
Manganese Chloride .....ton	20 — 21	Dense, 58 p.c. bags.....100 lbs.	— — 2.25	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.37 — .38
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.....ton	55.00 — 60.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.....100 lbs.	1.82% — 2.15	Tin, bichloride .....lb.	.19 — .21
85-90 p.c.....ton	60.00 — 70.00	Caustic, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.70 — 3.80	Oxide .....lb.	.29 — .30
Sulfate .....lb.	.20 — .22	Basis, 60 p.c.....100 lbs.	— — 3.50	Crystals .....lb.	.40 — .45
Nickel oxide .....lb.	.40 — .45	Ground, 76 p.c. wks.....100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Whitling .....100 lbs.	1.15 — 1.75
Salts, single .....lb.	.14 — .16	Flake, works, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25	Zinc, carbonate .....lb.	.16 — .18
double .....lb.	.13 — .15	Sodium Acetate .....lb.	.06% — .07%	Chloride, Fused .....lb.	.08 — .12
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.....ton	5.00 — 6.00	Bichromate .....lb.	.07% — .08	Granulated .....lb.	.13 — .13%
Orange Mineral .....lb.	.14 — .14%	Bicarbonate .....100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.05	Cyanide .....lb.	.45 — .47
Paris Green .....lb.	.28 — .30	Bisulfite, Powd.....lb.	.06 — .06%	Oxide, French .....lb.	.11% — .13%
Phosphorus redlb.	— — .50	Carbonate Sal. bbls.....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.25	Americanlb.	.08% — .11
Yellowlb.	— — .35	Chloratelb.	.10 — .11	Sulfatelb.	.03% — .04



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Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	- 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	- .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.30	- .36
90%	gal.	.28	- .34
Carbazol	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.90	- 1.00
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	.95	- 1.05
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	- .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.28	- .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37 1/4	- .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/2
Flake	lb.	.08 1/2	- .09 1/2
Second Hands	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	- .17
Open Market	lb.	.10	- .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	- 18.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.28	- .34
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36 1/4	- .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52 1/2	- .56
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	- .35
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	- .50 1/2
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	- .55 1/2
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	- .65 1/2

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Technical	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Acid B	lb.	—	- 2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.60	- .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.50	- .60
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Acid H	lb.	1.25	- 1.65
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.58	- .60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	- .75
Refined	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	- .45
Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00	- 1.45
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	- .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.22	- .23
Acid Sulfanilic crude	lb.	.32	- .34
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.28	- .30
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	- 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.20	- .28
Aniline Salt	lb.	.26	- .28
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	- .50
Second Hands	lb.	—	- .45
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.75	- .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	- .30
Bromobenzene	lb.	.60	- .65
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	- 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Dianilidine	lb.	6.00	- 6.20
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.50	- .55
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	- .60
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.33	- .34
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	- .32
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	- .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	- .28
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	- .75
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.70	- .75
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	- .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	- 2.05
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	- .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.34	- .45
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	- .43
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	- 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	- 1.05
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.62	- .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	- .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	- .35
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	- .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	- .18
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	- .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	- .16
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.90	- 1.10
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.30	- .65
"R" Salt	lb.	.75	- .80
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	- .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.75	- .80
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.90	- .94
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .10



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Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	— .75
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	— .65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	— .25
Tolidine	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	— .27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.70
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	— .80
Xylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	— 3.60
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	— 4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	— .80
Orange III	lb.	.60	— .75
Red	lb.	1.30	— 2.50
Scarlet	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 5.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	— .85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.85	— .90
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	—	— 5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sky Blue, 6BX.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	— 1.04
Brown R	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	— 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysophenln, Dom.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Geramin	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	— .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	— .30
Blue	lb.	.70	— 1.30
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.50	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	— 1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom. lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Blue	lb. 1.00	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb. 1.40	— 1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb. .65	— 1.00
Galloyanin	lb. 2.80	— 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Auramine O.....lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Auramine OO.....lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.....lb.	.70	.90
Bismarck Brown G.....lb.	1.00	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.....lb.	3.50	4.00
Chrysoidin R.....lb.	.75	.90
Chrysoidin Y.....lb.	.75	.85
Crystal Violet.....lb.	5.00	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.....lb.	8.00	8.80
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.....lb.	.85	.95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.....lb.	4.00	4.50
Fuchsin Base.....lb.	4.00	4.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Malachite Green, Powd.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Methylene Blue, tech.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Methyl Violet, 3B.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Methyl Violet, 6B.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol.....lb.	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol. blue.....lb.	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic.....lb.	7.00	10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.....lb.	16.00	20.00
Safranine.....lb.	3.50	4.50
Victoria Blue B.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Victoria Green.....lb.	2.50	5.00
Victoria Red.....lb.	7.00	8.00
Victoria Yellow.....lb.	7.00	8.00
Violamine R & B.....lb.	—	6.00



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Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	—	.31
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.23
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	2.25	
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Aleppy	lb.	.06¼	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Lutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Judbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.35
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09	—	.13
Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	.48	—	.62
Technical	lb.	.40	—	.42
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13½
520-lb. casks.....	lb.	—	—	.12¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.60	—	3.98
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.63
Potato, white or canary.....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.58	—	3.06
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.48	—	2.96
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Tapoca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Medium grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02¼	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	35.00	—	37.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00	—	75.00
Bark, S. A	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	30.00	—	35.00
J2	ton	25.00	—	30.00
B1	ton	33.00	—	35.00
B2	ton	30.00	—	33.00
R2	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sielly, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	—	—	70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	26.00	—	32.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	35.00	—	37.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	75.00

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Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.03½ — .03½
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.09½ — .09½
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.07½ — .08½
Common.....lb.	.05½ — .06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.05½ — .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04½ — .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½ — .07½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.12 — .12½
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Tanks.....lb.	.06½ — .06½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.04 — .04½
Barrels.....lb.	.04½ — .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.05½ — .06
Clarified.....lb.	.06 — .07
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01 — .01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02½ — .03½
Sumac, liquid,.....lb.	.07 — .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.50 — .55
Domestic, prime.....gal.	— — .55
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....bbl.	25.00 — 26.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	25.00 — 26.00
Degras, American.....lb.	.05 — .05½
English.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Neutral.....lb.	— — .05

Herring.....gal.	— — .50
Horse.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Lard prime.....gal.	1.20 — 1.32
Off prime.....gal.	— — .95
No. 1.....gal.	— — .75
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	— — .80
No. 2.....gal.	— — .72
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	— — .48
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	— — .50
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	— — .52
Blown.....gal.	— — .55
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	.28 — .30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	— — 1.15
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	— — 1.05
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	— — .95
Pure.....gal.	.65 — .70
Oleo, Oil, No. 1.....lb.	— — .13
No. 2.....lb.	— — .10
No. 3.....lb.	— — .08½
Red Distilled.....lb.	— — .07½
Saponified.....lb.	— — .07½
Sod.....gal.	.53 — .55
Sperm bleached winter	
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	— — 1.73
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	— — 1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	.11 — .11½
Double pressed.....lb.	.11½ — .12
Triple pressed.....lb.	.13 — .13½
Tallow, acidless.....gal.	.80 — .81
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	— — .85
Bleached, winter.....gal.	— — .90
Crude, tanks, Coast.....lb.	.03½ — .04½

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)

Grease, white.....lb.	— — .06½
Yellow.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Brown.....lb.	.03 — .04
House.....lb.	— — .05

Lard City.....lb.	— — .11½
Compound.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Stearic, lard.....lb.	— — .13½
Oleo.....lb.	— — .07½
Tallow, edible.....lb.	— — .06
City, Special.....lb.	— — .05½
(Chicago Markets)	
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.06½ — .06½
City Fancy.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Prime Packers.....lb.	.05½ — .06
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.03½ — .06
"B" White.....lb.	.04½ — .04½
Yellow.....lb.	.03 — .04
Brown.....lb.	.03 — .03½
Bone.....lb.	.03 — .03½
House.....lb.	.03½ — .03½
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Lard leaf.....lb.	— — .10½

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	— — .10
Cases.....lb.	.11 — .12
No. 3.....lb.	.09 — .09½
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.09½ — .09½
Coast, bbls.....lb.	— — .08
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.10½ — .10½
Tanks.....lb.	— — .09½
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.07½ — .07½
Edible.....lb.	.11 — .11½
Copa, Pacific Coast.....lb.	.04 — .04½
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.10½ — .11
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.06½ — .06½
Barrels.....lb.	.07½ — .07½
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.08½ — .08½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	
mills, in buyers' tanks.....lb.	.04 — .04½
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.05½ — .07½
*White.....lb.	— — .09½
Winter yellow.....lb.	.09½ — .10
*Nominal	

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5 barrel lots.....gal.	.68	—	.70
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	.70	—	.72
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.			
Raw tanks.....gal.	.71	—	.73
English, Shipments, bbls. gal.	.58	—	.62
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.60	—	1.70
Edible.....gal.	2.50	—	3.00
Foots.....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
*Benin.....lb.			
Niger.....lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.			
Imported.....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10½	—	.11
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.06	—	.06½
Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Poppy Seed.....gal.			
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.95	—	1.00
Tanks Coast.....lb.			
Blown, bbls. 8 lbs.....gal.	1.05	—	1.08
*Sesame, domestic, edible gal.	1.80	—	1.90
*Imported.....lb.			
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Mar. lb.			
Futures.....lb.	.04½	—	.04½
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
Edible.....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	—	.12

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....lb.			
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	\$0.00	—	\$3.00
Columbia.....ton	—	—	—
New Orleans.....ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—	\$39.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—	\$42.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	—	—	.58
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-			
tilled, bbls. gal.	—	—	.57
Destructive distilled, bbls. gal.	—	—	.56
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	—	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.75
D.....	—	—	6.80
E.....	—	—	6.00
F.....	—	—	6.00
G.....	—	—	6.00
H.....	—	—	6.00
I.....	—	—	6.00
K.....	—	—	6.00
M.....	—	—	6.25
N.....	—	—	6.50
WG.....	—	—	6.65
WW.....	—	—	6.75
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.45
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.48
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	14.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	14.75

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Single &			
dble bags.....100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw ton	—	—	45.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.			
works.....unit	3.50	&	.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.70	—	2.75
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.			
Chicago.....unit	2.75	&	.10

Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	11.00	—	11.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	15.00	—	15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	1.35	—	1.50
Shipment.....unit	—	—	1.25
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	2.15

Metals

Tin Straits.....cwt.	28.25	—	28.50
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—	—
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	—	—	12.37½
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	12.25
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	11.50
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	4.00	—	4.15
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	—
Prompt.....cwt.	6.10	—	6.15
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese cwt.	—	—	6.50
Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin cwt.	23.00	—	24.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—	37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Manganese ore.....unit	.35	—	.40
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolyte.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	—	4.50
Mercury.....flask	45.00	—	46.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—	65.00
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	300.00
Palladium.....oz.	65.00	—	70.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit			
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	2.60
Bolivian.....	—	—	2.75
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	3.75
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Silver.....oz.	—	—	59½
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	57½



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MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 250	—	.52
No. 340	—	.43
Agaric, white	—	1.65	
Almonds, bitter32	—	.33
Sweet .....	.35	—	.37
Meal	—	.35	
Ambergris, black	—	8.00	
Grey	—	25.00	
Areca Nuts .....	.11	—	.12
Powdered .....	.16	—	.18
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.95	—	1.25
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.70	—	.75
Powdered	1.00	—	1.05
Russlan, whole	—	2.50	
Powdered	—	2.75	
Castoreum	—	4.00	
Charcoal Willow, powdered..lb.	.06	—	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	—	.05
Civet	2.75	—	3.00
Colocynth, Apples .....	.35	—	.37
Pulp, U.S.P. ....lb.	.34	—	.36
Spanish Apples	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Jewelers, large .....	.80	—	.85
Small .....	.80	—	.85
French .....	.20	—	.22
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Reeds .....	.90	—	.95
Ergot, Russian	—	—	—
Spanish .....	.75	—	.80
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.23	—	.24
Guarana .....	.80	—	.85
Honey Calif. ....lb.	.12	—	.14

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	10.00	
Russian	—	5.00	
*Kamala	—	.10	
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Leeches	C. 4.50	—	6.00
Lupulin	—	1.50	
Lycopodium	4.50	—	4.60
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	.85	
Small flake	—	.45	
Moss, Iceland .....	.12	—	.13
Irish, Bleached .....	.10	—	.11
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Tonquin	26.00	—	28.00
Grain, Cab	26.00	—	27.00
Tonquin	40.00	—	42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.27	—	.28
Aleppy .....	.24	—	.25
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Powdered .....	.18	—	.19
Poppy Heads	—	1.50	
Quassia Chips .....	.08 1/2	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips .....	.50	—	.55
Ground .....	.60	—	.62
Scammony, resin	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered	2.50	—	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.28	—	.29
Storax, liquid, tech. ....lb.	—	1.25	
Gen., U.S.P. ....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbla. ....lb.	—	.07	
Kegs	per keg 5.25	—	5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal. 2.00	—	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Artificial .....	.13	—	.14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para	lb. .25	—	.26
South American	lb. .35	—	.38
Fir, Canada	gal. —	—	14.00
Oregon	gal. 1.60	—	1.75
Peru	lb. 1.70	—	1.75
Tolu	lb. .40	—	.45

BARKS

Angostura	lb. .30	—	.35
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	—	.21
Barberry	—	—	.58
Bayberry	lb. .17	—	.18
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.42	—	.45
of Tree	lb. .23	—	.25
Buckthorn	lb. .12	—	.15
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .13 1/2	—	.17
Cascarilla, quills	lb. .45	—	.46
Siftings	lb. .30	—	.32
Chestnut	lb. .10	—	10 1/2
Cinchona, quills	lb. .38	—	.42
Broken	lb. .35	—	.40
*Yellow "quills"	—	—	—
Broken	lb. .40	—	.45
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd..lb.	—	—	—
Condurango	lb. .11	—	.12
Cotton Root	lb. .35	—	.37
*Cramp (true)	—	—	.60
Cramp (so-called)	—	—	.15
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	—	.10
Elm, Select, bbls. ....lb.	.65	—	.67
Grinding	—	—	.27
Powdered	lb. .30	—	.35
Fringe Tree	lb. .45	—	.50
Hemlock	lb. .07	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb. .10	—	10 1/2
Mezereon	—	—	.15
Oak, red	lb. .08	—	.08 1/2
White	lb. .08	—	.08 1/2
*Nominal	—	—	—



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Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.12 — .13	BERRIES				GUMS			
Sweet09 — .10	Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.25 — 1.30		Aloes, Barbados	lb.	— — .75	
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.27 — .28	XX	lb.	1.35 — 1.40		Cape	lb.	.11 — .12	
Northern .....	.27 — .28	Powdered	lb.	1.30 — 1.40		Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½ — .09	
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.18 — .20	Fish	lb.	.18 — .19		Socotrine, whole	lb.	.50 — .55	
of Fruit .....	.18 — .20	Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.45 — .50			*Ammoniac, tears	lb.	— — —	
Sassafras, ordinary .....	.23 — .25	Juniper	lb.	.03¾ — .04		Powdered	lb.	— — —	
Select .....	.34 — .35	Laurel	lb.	.08 — .10		Arabic, firsts	lb.	.27 — .28	
Simaruba	— — .25	Poke	lb.	— — .20		Seconds	lb.	.24 — .25	
Soap whole .....	.10½ — .11	Prickly Ash	lb.	.12 — .13		Sorts Amber	lb.	.10 — .11	
Cut .....	.15 — .16	Saw Palmetto	lb.	.20 — .22		Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.21 — .23		
Crushed .....	.14 — .14½	Sloe	lb.	.20 — .22		Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	— — 1.00		
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	.85 — .90	FLOWERS				Powdered	lb.	— — 1.75	
of Tree .....	.35 — .36	Arnica	lb.	.15 — .16		Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80 — 1.00	
Willow, Black .....	.06 — .06½	Borage	lb.	.35 — .40		Sumatra	lb.	.29 — .30	
White .....	.15 — .16	Calendula Petals	lb.	.95 — 1.00		Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list			
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	.06 — .06½	Chamomile German	lb.	.25 — .26		Catechu	lb.	.11 — .12	
White Poplar .....	.04 — .04½	Hungarian true	lb.	.25 — .26		Chicle	lb.	.80 — 1.00	
Wild Cherry—		Hungarian style	lb.	.25 — .26		Damar	lb.	.19 — .20	
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.19 — .20	Roman	lb.	— — .20		Euphorbium	lb.	— — .22	
Thick Rosed .....	.12 — .13	Clover Tops	lb.	.11 — .12		Powdered	lb.	— — .50	
Thin Natural .....	.10 — .12	Dogwood	lb.	.17 — .18		Galbanum	lb.	— — 1.35	
Thick Natural .....	.07 — .08	Elder	lb.	.48 — .50		Gambier	lb.	.07½ — .08	
Witch Hazel .....	.08 — .09	Insect, open whole.....lb.	.30 — .35			Gamboge	lb.	1.25 — 1.30	
BEANS		Closed whole	lb.	.32 — .35		Guaiac	lb.	.42 — .45	
Calabar	— — .20	Powder				Hemlock	lb.	.83 — .90	
Cassia Pistula .....	.11 — .12	Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.lb.	.30 — .32			Kino	lb.	— — .50	
Castor .....	.03 — .03½	100 p.c. Pure.....lb.	.45 — .49			Mastic	lb.	.55 — .60	
St. Ignatius .....	.38 — .40	Koussou	lb.	— — .60		Myrrh, Select	lb.	.60 — .62	
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.03 — .05	Lavender	lb.	.23 — .24		Sorts	lb.	.55 — .60	
Tonka, Angostura	1.35 — 1.40	Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.15 — .16			Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13½ — .14	
Para	— — 1.25	Without Leaves	lb.	.30 — .32		Tears	lb.	.15 — .17	
Surinam .....	.80 — .90	Malva, blue	lb.	.55 — .60		Opium, See fine chem. list			
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	3.75 — 4.50	*Black	lb.	— — —		Sandarac	lb.	.38 — .40	
Cuts	3.00 — 3.50	Mullein	lb.	— — 1.00		Spruce	lb.	— — 1.00	
Bourbon	1.75 — 2.50	Orange	lb.	1.25 — 1.30		Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs			
South American	2.75 — 3.00	Poppy, red	lb.	.90 — 1.00		Thus	lb.	.07 — .08	
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb.	1.20 — 1.30	Rosemary	lb.	.60 — .65		Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.75 — 3.80		
Green Label	1.20 — 1.30	Saffron, American	lb.	— — .75		Seconds	lb.	2.75 — 3.00	
		Valencia	lb.	— — 12.75		Powdered	lb.	1.75 — 2.00	
		Tilla (see Linden)							
		*Nominal							

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Diamond "T"lb.	.90	— 1.00
Fine Orangelb.	.65	— .66
Second Orangelb.	.60	— .62
T. N.lb.	.45	— .48
Buttonlb.	.85	— .90
Regular bleached ....lb.	.50	— .55
Bone dry ....lb.	.60	— .65

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	—	— .55
Balmory ....lb.	.15	— .17
Bay, true ....lb.	—	—
Belladonna ....lb.	.28	— .30
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	.11	— .12
Buchu, short ....lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Long ....lb.	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—
American ....lb.	—	— .20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .35
Catnip ....lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut ....lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta ....lb.	.25	— .26
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	.40	— .45
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.09	— .11
Conium ....lb.	.25	— .28
Corn Silk ....lb.	.08	— .08½
Damiana ....lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.09	— .10
Digitalis ....lb.	.18	— .20
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.13	— .14
Grindella Robusta ....lb.	.11	— .12
Herbane, German ....lb.	—	—
Russian ....lb.	.25	— .26
Henna ....lb.	.17	— .18
Horehound ....lb.	.11	— .11½
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	— .34

Laurel ....lb.	.03	— .04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	— .10
Liverwort ....lb.	.30	— .33
Lobelia ....lb.	.45	— .50
Matlco ....lb.	.21	— .22
Marjoram, German ....lb.	.25	— .26
French ....lb.	.15	— .16
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	.16	— .17
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.10	— .15
Peppermint, American ....lb.	—	— .30
Pichi ....lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.18	— .19
Plantain ....lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla ....lb.	.75	— .80
Queen of the Meadow....lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red ....lb.	.50	— .55
Rosemary ....lb.	.07	— .07½
Rue ....lb.	.35	— .40
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.07	— .09
Greek ....lb.	.05½	— .06
Spanish ....lb.	.05½	— .06
Savory ....lb.	.14	— .15
Senna, Alexandria, whole....lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf ....lb.	.28	— .30
Siftings ....lb.	.12	— .15
Tinnevelly ....lb.	.15	— .20
Pods ....lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered ....lb.	.12	— .18
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	.30	— .32
Spearmlnt, American ....lb.	—	— .30
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium ....lb.	.23	— .25
Tansy ....lb.	.16	— .20
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	— .06½
French ....lb.	.12	— .12½
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.05½	— .06
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	— .16
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.17	— .18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	— .35
Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.70	— .75
Alkanet ....lb.	.30	— .32
Althea, cut ....lb.	.16	— .17
Whole ....lb.	.14	— .15
Angelica American ....lb.	.19	— .20
Arnica ....lb.	—	— .75
Arrowroot, American ....lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—
St. Vincent ....lb.	.06	— .06½
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	— .07
Belladonna ....lb.	—	— .40
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	— .20
Beth ....lb.	.18	— .20
Blood ....lb.	.20	— .22
Blueflag ....lb.	.55	— .60
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	— .14
Burdock, Imported ....lb.	.13	— .15
American ....lb.	.13	— .15
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	.40	— .42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	.13	— .14
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.12	— .13
Blue ....lb.	.12	— .13
Colchicum ....lb.	.35	— .36
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.07	— .08
*Comfrey ....lb.	—	— .45
Culver's ....lb.	.24	— .25
Cranesbill, see Geranium		
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.16	— .18
Doggrass, genuine ....lb.	.18	— .20
Cut Bermuda ....lb.	—	—
Echinacea ....lb.	.60	— .65
Elecampanelb.	—	— .18
Galangallb.	.12	— .14
Gelsemiumlb.	—	— .20
Gentianlb.	.09	— .10
Geraniumlb.	—	— .18

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Ginger, Jamaica	lb. .20 — .22	Senega, Northern	lb. .70 — .75	Foenugreek	lb. .02 — .02½
Bleached	lb. .26 — .28	Southern	lb. — —	Hemp, Manchurian	lb. .04½ — .05
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb. 1.00 — 5.00	*Serpentaria	lb. — — 2.50	Chilian	lb. .05 — .05½
Northwestern wild	lb. 8.00 — 12.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb. .20 — .22	Job's Tears, white	lb. — — .10
Southern wild	lb. 7.00 — 10.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb. .38 — .40	Larkspur	lb. .23 — .25
Gold Seal	lb. — — 4.50	Stripped	lb. .25 — .35	Lobelia	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
Powdered	lb. 5.25 — 5.50	Spikenard	lb. .07 — .07½	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb. .10 — .10½
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb. — — .80	Squill, white	lb. .16 — .17	Bombay, Brown	lb. .06½ — .07
White, Domestic	lb. — — .16	Stillingia	lb. .12 — .13	California, Brown	lb. .08½ — .06
Powdered	lb. .18 — .19	Stone	lb. .06 — .06½	Chinese, Yellow	lb. .07½ — .08
Imported Powdered	lb. .18 — .19	Turmeric Madras	lb. .06 — .06½	English, Yellow	lb. .05½ — .06
Helonias (Ulcron false)	lb. .70 — .75	Aleppy	lb. .06 — .06½	Danish, Yellow	lb. .08½ — .07
Ipecac Cartagena	lb. — — 2.40	China	lb. .06 — .06½	Dutch, Yellow	lb. .04½ — .05
Powdered	lb. — — 2.65	Unicorn false, See Helenias		Poppy, Dutch	lb. .10 — .10½
Rio whole	lb. — — 2.60	True, See Aletris		Turkish	lb. .09½ — .10
Powdered	lb. — — 2.75	Valerian, Belgian	lb. .14 — .16	Blue Indian	lb. .05 — .05½
Jalap, whole	lb. .25 — .40	Yellow Dock	lb. — — .15	White Indian	lb. .07 — .07½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. .30 — .35	Yellow Parilla	lb. — — .30	Quince	lb. .90 — .95
Kava Kava	lb. .20 — .21	SEEDS		Rape, South Amer.	lb. .05 — .06½
Lady Slipper	lb. — — 1.20	Anise, Levant	lb. — — .21	Japanese, small	lb. .07 — .07½
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb. — — .10	Star	lb. .17 — .18	Domestic	lb. .06 — .06½
Spanish natural bales	lb. — — .22	Spanish	lb. .14 — .15	Sabadilla	lb. .14½ — .15
Selected	lb. .22 — .28	Annatto	lb. .03 — .05½	Stramonium	lb. .25 — .26
Powdered	lb. .15 — .16	Canary, *Spanish	lb. — — .05½	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb. — — .95
Lovage	lb. .65 — .75	Morocco	lb. .03½ — .04	Kombe	lb. .04½ — .05
Manaca	lb. .18 — .20	South American	lb. .06 — .06½	Sunflower, domestic	lb. .04½ — .05
Mandrake	lb. .15 — .17	Caraway, African	lb. .90 — 1.25	South American	lb. .04½ — .04½
Musk, Russian	lb. 1.15 — 1.30	Dutch	lb. .50 — .52	Worm, American	lb. .16 — .17
Orris, Florentine bold	lb. .09 — .09½	Cardamom, bleached	lb. .12 — .13	Levant	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
Verona	lb. .06 — .07	Decorticated	lb. — — .60	SPICES	
Fingers	lb. .25 — .26	Celery	lb. .03 — .04	Capsicum, African pods	lb. .18 — .19
Parcela Brava	lb. .25 — .26	Colchicum	lb. — — .07	Bombay	lb. .15 — .16
Pellitory	lb. .20 — .30	Coriander, Bombay	lb. .03 — .04	Japan	lb. .24 — .24½
Pink true	lb. — — 1.75	Morocco, Unbleached	lb. .05½ — .06	Cassia Buds	lb. .25 — .26
Pleurisy	lb. — — .19	Bleached	lb. .06 — .06½	China, Selected, mats	lb. .09 — .09½
Poke	lb. .14 — .15	Yumin, Levant	lb. — — .08½	Saigon, assortment	lb. .23 — .30
Rhatany	lb. .10 — .11	Morocco	lb. .08 — .15	Chilies, Japan	lb. .26 — .28
Rhubarb	lb. .43 — .45	Dill	lb. .00 — .00½	Mombasa	lb. .27 — .28
High Dried	lb. .30 — .35	Fennel, French	lb. .00 — .00½	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .20 — .24
Powdered	lb. .55 — .60	German	lb. — — 12.50		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb. .35 — .38	Bombay	lb. .06½ — .07		
American	lb. .38 — .40	Flax, whole	lb. — — .07		
Mexican	lb. .06 — .06½	Ground	lb. — — .07		
Scammony Root	lb. .06 — .06½	*Nominal			



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Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.19 1/4	.20
Amboynas	lb.	.22	.23
Penang	lb.	.40	.42
Ginger, African	lb.	.07	.07 1/4
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.20	.22
Fancy Bold	lb.	.21	.23
Japan	lb.	.08	.08 1/4
Cochin lemon	lb.	.08 1/4	.11
Mace, Siau	lb.	.30	.31
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.34	.35
Batavia	lb.	.24	.25
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.16	.17
75s-80s	lb.	.18	.19
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.09 1/2	.10
White	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04 3/4	.05

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.25	.26
Bees, white	lb.	.45	.50
South American	lb.	.22	.25
African	lb.	.17	.20
Candelilla	lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.68	.70
No. 1, North Country ..	lb.	.60	.62
No. 2, North Country ..	lb.	.30	.32
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.18	.20
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.18	.20
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12 1/2	.14
White	lb.	.13	.15
Japan	lb.	.19	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	—	.07
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.07	.09
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.06	.06 1/4
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils			
*Nominal			

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 8.50
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Artificial, U.S.P. See Aromatic Chem.			
Sweet	lb.	.50	— .55
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	lb.	.38	— .40
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rectified	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Anise, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— .80
Bay	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Artificial	lb.	—	— 3.25
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Crude	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Cade	lb.	.75	— .80
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.70	— .75
U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	.10
Japanese, white	lb.	—	.28
Cananga, Native	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Cassia Technical	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Lead, Free	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cedar Wood, light.	lb.	.60	— .65
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	22.00	— 22.50
Leaf	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.34	— .35
Java	lb.	—	— 1.00
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Bottles	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Cumin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Erigeron	lb.	—	— 3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian ..	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Ginger	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	— .95
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Wood	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
French	lb.	—	— 1.60
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
Distilled	lb.	—	— .80
Linaloe	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	24.00	— 25.00
Artificial	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00	— 340.00
Petal	lb.	400.00	— 480.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	— 20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Sweet, West Indian.	lb.	—	— 2.75
Italian	lb.	—	— 2.85
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	— .45
Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 4.50
Patchouli	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Peppermint Natural, tins.	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Japanese	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
French	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Pumilio	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	— 17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	— 14.00
Artificial	oz.	1.75	— 3.25

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French	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	8.50	—	8.75
West Indian	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Artificial	lb.	.65	—	.70
Savin	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Spearmint	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Spruce	lb.	—	—	1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	—	—	8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.33	—	.35
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	—	—	1.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P....	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
White, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—	12.00
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	—	4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	—	—	4.25
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.75	—	8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	16.50	—	17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	20.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Malefern	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)lb.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00

PERFUMER SUNDRIES

Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—	8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	—	25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.13	—	.14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.17	—	.18
Menthol	lb.	4.40	—	4.50
Musk Cab., pods.....	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz.	26.00	—	28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....	oz.	40.00	—	42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....	oz.	26.00	—	27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	lb.	.07	—	.08
Orris Root, powd. & gran.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Rice Starch	lb.	.18	—	.20
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00	—	46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00	—	28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00	—	20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Imported	lb.	—	—	2.50
Anethol	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.00
Free From Chlorine.....	lb.	—	—	2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Imported	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Imported	lb.	—	—	5.00
Borneol	lb.	—	—	3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	4.25	—	4.50

Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	25.00	—	30.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Citronellol	lb.	—	—	13.50
Coumarin	lb.	4.00	—	5.10
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	—	7.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Eugenol	lb.	4.50	—	5.10
Geraniol, Standard	lb.	—	—	3.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	—	5.50
Hellotropin	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Indol, C. P.	oz.	10.00	—	18.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Imported	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Linalool	lb.	6.75	—	10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	—	—	16.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—	18.00
Menthyl	lb.	4.40	—	4.50
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	—	—	6.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.40	—	.48
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.....	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Musk Ambrette	lb.	60.00	—	62.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	25.00	—	27.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	20.00	—	25.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	18.50	—	20.00
Rhodinol	lb.	—	—	20.00
Safrol	lb.	.70	—	.75
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Vanillin	lb.	.60	—	.70
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....	lb.	—	—	10.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....	—	—	—	—

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EPSOM SALTS—500 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Hamburg

EXTRACTS—**Archil**, 40 csks., Order, Liverpool; **Lemon**, 166 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux; **Malt**, 25 cs., J. S. McKenzie & Co., London; **Mangrove Bark**, 6,434 bgs., S. Saxle, Singapore; **Quebracho**, 2,185 bgs., A. Leral, Buenos Aires; 28,800 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,060 bgs., American Transmarina, Buenos Aires; **Wattle Bark**, 1,391 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Durban

FLOWERS—**Chamomile**, 18 cs., R. T. Gates, Hamburg; **Chrysanthemum**, 184 bls., Order, Trieste; **Orange**, 1 ble., Peek & Velsor, Marseilles; **Poppy**, bls., Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona; **Saffron**, 7 bls., Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona

GLUE—257 csks., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

GUM—**Chicle**, 254 cs., American Chicle Co., Progresso; 89 cs., W. Wrigley & Co., Havre; 341 bls., American Chicle Co., Belize; **Copal**, 100 cs., International Banking Corporation, Singapore; 565 bgs., 1,726 bks., Guaranty Trust Co., Durban; 106 cs., 55 bks., I. C. Van Rossen & Co., Tandjong Priok; **Damar**, 21 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 125 cs., International Banking Corporation, Singapore; 200 cs., International Banking Corporation, Batavia; 3 cs., Arnold Dorr & Co., Batavia

HERBS—9 cs., A. Giuseppe, Palermo

IRON OXIDE—10 csks., Toch Bros., Liverpool; 36 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 21 csks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 56 pkgs., 56 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 100 bbls., National City Bank, Malaga; 33 bbls., Innis Speiden & Co., Malaga

LEAVES—**Belladonna**, 8 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; **Henna**, 11 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles; **Rhoscymali**, 6 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; **Sage**, 25 bls., International Export Syndicate, Trieste; **Stramonium**, 104 bgs., A. Iverson Co., Hamburg; 35 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Hamburg; 207 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste

MAGNESITE—65 csks., Order, Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM-Chloride, 119 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Hamburg

NAPHTHOL—4 csks., Aniline Dye & Chemical Inc., Rotterdam

NEOSALVARSAN—4 pcls., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam

OCHRE—112 csks., J. Lee Smith & Co.,

Marseilles; 217 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles

OILS—**Aniseed**, 825 cs., Order, Hongkong; 25 cs., Ungerer & Co., Hongkong; 100 cs., W. Tappenbeck, Hongkong; 25 cs., Irving National Bank, Hongkong; **Cajuput**, 38 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Macassar; **Cocunut**, 1939,840 pounds, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila; **Fish**, 1,500 cs., Cook, Swan Co., Kobe; **Fusel**, 7 drums, 1 bbl., American Trading Co., Dairen; 32 bbls., U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Rouen; **Haarlem**, 50 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam; **Linseed**, 250 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 25 bbls., Milton Snedeker & Co., Hamburg; **Lubricating**, 13 bbls., Middleton & Co., Turk Island; **Nut**, 144 csks., S. Winterbourne & Co., Hankow; **Palm**, 7 csks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Liverpool; **Seed**, 10 csks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; 430 cs., Order, Sourabaya; **Solar**, 1 drum, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Singapore; **Wood**, 296 csks., Pacific Produce Co., Hankow

OILS, ESSENTIAL—1 drum, P. Bawer Co., Batavia; 1 cse., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg; 1 cse., M. Snedeker Corporation, London; 2 cs., Dodwell & Co., Hankow; 6 cs., Heine & Co., Bremen; 1 cse., G. Lueders & Co., Catania; 2 drs., Graham, Hincley & Co., Catania; 6 drs., Order, Catania; **Attar of rose**, 17 cs., Ungerer & Co., Rotterdam; **Cinnamon**, 1 cse., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Rotterdam; **Copaiba**, 50 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Bahia; **Eucalyptus**, 373 cs., Order, Melbourne; 596 cs., Order, Sydney; **Geranium**, G. Lueders & Co., Algiers; **Spike**, 1 bbl., Atlantic National Bank, Malaga; **Vetivert**, 2 csks., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; **Ylang Ylang**, 6 cs., H. Dubler, Manila; 2 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; **Rose**, 2 drs., Middleton & Co., Cayenne

POTASSIUM SALTS—32 drums, Innis Speiden & Co., Copenhagen; **Bromide**, 20 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; 48 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 17 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Chlorate**, 40 csks., Kreuger Toll Corporation, Helsingfors; **Caustic**, 19 drs., L. Landon Sons, Inc.; 74 drs., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam; 100 drums Superfos Co., Copenhagen; 31 drum, American Woodpulp Corporation, Rotterdam; **Cyanide**, 27 pgs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **Pernanganate**, 9 drums, P. Bawer & Co., Copenhagen; **Frussiate**, 94 bbls., Superfos Co., Copenhagen

QUININE-Hydrochloride, 4 cs., R. L. Fuller & Co., London

QUINOIDINE-Sulfate, 3 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

ROCHELLE SALTS—66 cs., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam

ROOTS—13 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Belladonna**, 84 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; **Landolphia**, 24 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Flower**, cse., Maltus & Ware, Rotterdam; 24 cs., Oppen & Co., Rotterdam; **Gentian**, 98 csks., Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona; **Hellebore**, 2 bls., Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona; 7 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles; **Ipecac**, 4 cs., Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Cristobal; 6 bgs., Eli Lilly & Co., London; 8 cs., Battery Park National Bank, Caracas; **Licorice**, 1 pkgs., Order, Marseilles; 20 bgs., Bawman & Co., Catania

ROSIN—22 cs., Kuchler & Co., Tarifa

SAL AMMONIAC—95 cs., Hitchcock Lloyd & Co., Hamburg; 37 bbls., Order, Rotterdam

SALT—1,120 csks., W. A. Hazard, Liverpool

SEEDS—**Caraway**, 209 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 580 bgs., J. J. Koledano Co., Bordeaux; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 300 bls., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 300 bls., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 150 bls., T. Smith, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., R. L. Friedler, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Irving National Bank, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Holland Food Corporation, Rotterdam; 350 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Castor**,

2,699 bgs., Order, Macejo; **Celery**, 20 csks., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles; **Flaxseed**, 34,665 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 5,172 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; 33,919 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; **Mustard**, 239 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 178 csks., A. Johnson & Co., London; **Poppy**, 397 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., G. Segal & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 100 bls., H. B. Epstein & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bls., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; 75 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 150 bgs., T. Smith, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. Landes, Rotterdam; 100 bls., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 200 bls., Irving National Bank, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Holland Food Corporation, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Rape**, 140 bls., H. B. Epstein & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bls., N. Dickinson Seed Co., Rotterdam; 550 bls., W. Van Doorn Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Star Aniseed**, 50 cs., C. E. Armstrong, Hongkong

SOAP—200 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Seville

SODIUM SALTS—**Bromide**, 20 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Chloride**, 10 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Shanghai; **Fluoride**, 100 bgs., Superfos Co., Copenhagen; **Hydrosulphate**, 50 bbls., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 330 bls., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 18 tins, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Amsterdam

SPICES—**Cassia**, 142 pkgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 35 bls., Northern Feather Works, Rotterdam; 200 cs., American Trading Co., Hongkong; 85 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; 147 cs., I. Van Rossen Co., Tandjong Priok; 405 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Tandjong Priok; **Ginger**, 50 bgs., New York & West Indies Co., Kingston; **Mace**, 89 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; **Nutmegs**, 55 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 50 cs., H. L. Slot & Co., Tandjong Priok; 491 cs., I. Van Rossen & Co., Tandjong Priok; 692 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Macassar; **Pepper**, 1,800 bgs., Order, Batavia; 700 bgs., Order, Singapore; 100 cs., Yglesias & Co., Valencia; 238 bgs., Order, London; 734 bgs., Order, London; 1,094 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Batavia; 298 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 1,000 bgs., Order, Batavia

STRONTIUM-Nitrate, 3 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam; 3 csks., Order, Rotterdam

SUMAC—10 cs., J. Bondy & Sons, Barcelona

TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,751 bgs., National City Bank, Durban; 700 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Durban; 1,645 bgs., Schilthuis American Trading Co., Durban; 823 bgs., J. H. Recknagel & Sons, Penang; 232 bgs., Cafetia Importing Co., Batavia

THYMOL—1 cse., Rockefeller Foundation, Trinidad; 4 cs., Kolynos Co., Catania

WINE—**Medicinal**, 275 cs., Renken & Yates Smith, Bordeaux; 210 cs., J. Wile & Sons, Bordeaux; 101 bbls., Order, Naples; 4 cs., United States Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 217 cs., E. La Montagne Co., Cadix; 20 cs., Ng Wah, Hongkong; 345 cs., J. Wile & Sons, Southampton; 16 bbls., H. & N. Pallaut, Trieste; 141 pkgs., Order, Catania; **Claret**, 75 cs., J. Wile & Sons, Bordeaux; 270 cs., J. Wile & Sons, Southampton

WHISKEY—**Medicinal**, 1,000 cs., A. D. Shaw & Co., Glasgow

WAX—80 bgs., Schmoll Fils & Co., Havana; **Carnauba**, 1,865 bgs., London & Brazil Bank, Ceara; 282 bgs., Irving National Bank, Ceara; 124 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Ceara; 1,632 bgs., Order, Ceara; **Vegetable**, 100 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Kobe

ZINC-Chloride, 79 drs., Kern Commercial Co., Hamburg

A Japanese newspaper published at Tokyo exposed recently an opium ring involving public officials and merchants who are accused of illegally handling opium valued at 100 million yen (about \$50,000,000). The trade is said to have been conducted in Southern Manchuria.

Charles M. Schwab returned from a European trip very enthusiastic over the world trade outlook. He predicts stiff competition especially with Germany in foreign commerce.

Bergen, Norway, communication states that the catch of cod up to March 1st, 1921, amounts to about 4,000,000 as against 3,000,000 at the same time last year. The yield of cod liver oil is about 7,000 hectoliters as against 5,000 at the same date in 1920.

The United Drug Co. has announced a quarterly dividend of 7½ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable May 2 on stock of record April 15, and 1½ per cent on the second preferred payable June 1 on stock of record May 16.

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Books of Trade Interest

INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL CHEMISTRY. By H. Copaux. Translated from the French by Henry Leffmann, A.M., M.D. 12 mo., 195 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1920.

The sub-title of this book, "An Exposition of the Principles of Modern Chemistry," is far better suited to the type of matter presented than the title. It is hard to imagine a student being introduced to chemistry through such a medium. However the author justifies his position in the preface by referring to the rather hazy impressions of the fundamental laws of the science which a student is likely to acquire in the ordinary course of events and expressing his intention to give the student at least a clear exposition of the subject upon which to base his opinions. The treatment of these fundamental laws is very lucid but could hardly be placed in the hands of one who had not at least a rudimentary knowledge of the subject. A suggested use for the book is in bringing up to date the ideas of those whose training was finished before the modern conceptions of matter were introduced.

MODERN EXPLOSIVES. By S. I. Levy, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. 12 mo., 109 pages. Isaac Pitman & Sons, New York, 1920.

This work is one of the Common Commodities and Industries Series of the Pitman Co., intended to give the general reader some knowledge of the chemical industries. It is in a way the scientific experiences of a member of the Factories Branch, Department of Explosives Supply of Great Britain. The general plan of the manufacture of explosives is illustrated by careful descriptions of individual processes of manufacture of all of the explosives which entered into the war. The language is of a non-technical character and the free use of illustrations makes the book admirably suited for the general reader.

STANDARD LEGAL AND BUSINESS FORMS. By Leslie M. O'Connor of the Chicago Bar. 12 mo., 550 pages. Published by Flynn Publishing Company, Chicago.

This little volume is a pocket book in more senses than one. It fits in the pocket and it is a money saver for business men who are making leases and contracts, chartering vessels, dealing with debtors who may become bankrupts, or building factories. The author has covered a very broad field and a form for almost every situation that may arise in business is provided. The form of acknowledgment which is legal in various states is given. Contracts for conditional sales; the laws relating to the use of the telegraph and mail in making long-distance agreements that must be closed quickly; corporation laws and forms; laws of landlord and tenant, and deeds, mortgages and options are fully explained.

The book is in compact form and has a very complete index, making it convenient for everyday use. The chapter on patents, trade-marks and wills offer many suggestions which will prevent errors that might be costly.

THE LITERATURE OF BUSINESS. By Alta Gwinn Saunders, Instructor in Business English in the University of Illinois, and Herbert Le Sourd Creek, Professor of English in Purdue University. 8 vo., 513 pages. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The work is a compilation of the best articles on business education and ethics, taken from well-known contributors to leading magazines. Among the selections are short reprints from the writings of Theodore Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., B. C. Forbes, Elbert Hubbard and others. The first three hundred pages will interest the business man, and the closing chapters are valuable to those who may have charge of correspondence.

The tact and diplomacy necessary in handling com-

plaints, and the value of broadmindedness in settling disputed accounts is emphasized in a chapter by Dwight E. Beebe, bursar of Alexander Hamilton Institute. He discusses returned goods, customers' rights, and credit. Collection systems by R. I. Cassell, of Detroit, is a valuable chapter for the credit man. An amusing account entitled "How I Made Them Hire Me" has in it many suggestions which will aid a man in his fight for a living even if he does not carry out the more spectacular methods which "Joseph H. Thompson" pursued. His ideas were original and forceful, but credit for his success must be awarded to "Mrs. Thompson." It is the most entertaining chapter in the book.

INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES. By William Clabaugh, C. P. A., senior member of the firm of Wm. Clabaugh & Co. 8 vo., 334 pages. Published by the Association Press, 347 Madison ave., New York.

This timely volume is valuable because of the author's minute analysis of the law following a long experience as a Federal tax counsellor. The book was written in collaboration with George Hillis Newlove, dean of the Faculty of the Washington (D. C.) School of Accountancy. The chapter on income deductions covers a host of questions that arise in every business man's mind when the period arrives for preparing the annual return. Raw materials of the manufacturer, rents, indebtedness, interest, taxes other than Federal taxes, losses, charitable contributions, traveling expenses, premiums on business insurance and the many puzzling and intricate conditions that are out-of-the-ordinary are discussed and explained.

Mr. Clabaugh has written a book of value to lawyers, corporation officials, the business man and the employee under salary. In the Appendices questions are given which make the work of value as a college textbook, and a problem in taxation is worked out to illustrate the chief points in the law of income and excess profits.

NEW YORK LAWS AFFECTING BUSINESS CORPORATIONS. By J. B. R. Smith. 8 vo., 220 pages. Published by the United States Corporation Company, 65 Cedar street, New York.

The work is a compilation of the Business Corporation Law, the General Corporation Law, Stock Corporation Law, the Stock Transfer Tax Act, and the Uniform Stock Transfer Act. Mr. Smith has shown the value of type in making dry legal phraseology as readily understood as a school text book. The sub-divisions of the laws are marked by full-face headings that attract the eye and make the work of value for ready reference by attorneys and business men. A well planned index serves as an efficient guide to every topic covered by the various laws. There are blank pages following each set of laws for memoranda by lawyers using the volume in daily practice who wish to enter data regarding decisions by the courts which they may want to cite as precedents. The book gives the laws as they stand, without comment, but a "synoptic analysis" as an opening chapter is a great help to the reader.

The Non-Alcoholic Products Co., 9 South Twenty-second street, Irvington, Newark, N. J., has filed notice of organization to manufacture chemicals. William L. Zucker, 31 Ridgewood avenue, heads the company.

The M. & M. Mfg. Co., Tipton, Ind., has been organized to manufacture chemical products. The company is headed by T. M. and E. L. Mitchell, and J. W. Meader, Tipton.

The Novocol Chemical Mfg. Co., 2923 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has work under way on extensions and improvements in its plant to cost about \$110,000.

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CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFFS

Revised tariff valuation for goods imported into British India are published in the British Board of Trade Journal (February 17, pp. 186-193). Among the goods affected are green copperas; alum (lump); soda ash and crescent alkali; bicarbonate of soda; caustic soda (solid, flake and powdered); and all other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified; dyes including alizarine, and aniline, and certain colors; and glass and glassware of all sorts; when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to be for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods, the following goods may be imported free of duty: Aniline blue, bisulfate of soda, china clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, glycerin substitutes, and soda ash.

Paraffin and stearine are now exempted from the payment of import duty at Malta. The following are among the goods which, subject to certain exemptions, require an import license (Board of Trade Journal, February 17, pp. 195-7): Essential oils; coal tar oils of the benzol class having a specific gravity up to 0.950; mineral oils, lignite tar and schist tar, raw or refined; hollow glass, fine; zinc; liquid ammonia; hydrochloric, nitric and sulfuric acids; sulfate of ammonia; calcium carbide; chloride of zinc, substitutes for soap; methyl alcohol; acetone, concentrated acetic acid; and explosives. Export licenses are required for dyeing and tanning materials of all kinds, except dyewoods; mineral oils, lignite and pitch tars; wares of magnesite; nickel anodes; wares of platinum for scientific or industrial use; fertilizers; explosives and blasting materials of all kinds; acetone; methyl alcohol; acetate of lime; calcium carbide; nitric, hydrochloric, sulfuric, chloro-sulphonic, and pyrolytic acids, and a number of other chemical substances and products.

The exportation and re-exportation from France of dephosphorisation slag, except under license remains prohibited, and an export duty of 1.50 francs per 100 kilos gross has now been imposed. The duty is to be applied to all consignments for which export licenses are granted, but is not to be applied to consignments exported to the French colonies, possessions and protectorates.

JAPAN'S PROPOSED TARIFF ON CHEMICALS
(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 18.—The chemical industry of Japan, which made such remarkable progress during the war, is still in an inert condition; and little hope is entertained for any immediate improvement in the situation. The Chemical Industry Society of Japan recently filed a petition with the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the Minister of Finance for the revision of the custom duty on chemical manufactures, and the society is making strenuous efforts to have this petition acted upon favorably.

The most salient features of the petition are as follows: (1) To impose 20 per cent ad valorem duty on imported potassium chloride, nitrate, and chlorate; (2) the import duty on caustic soda to be revised to a 25 per cent ad valorem basis, instead of 70 sen per 100 kin, as now in force; (3) the import duty on carbolic acid to be revised to 35 per cent ad valorem duty in lieu of yen 6 per 100 kin; (4) the import duty on glycerin to be fixed at 50 per cent ad valorem; that on stearine 30 per cent ad valorem, on orellin 30 per cent ad valorem, and on dynamite 25 per cent ad valorem.

George A. Gaston, one of the original organizers of the shipping firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., has announced his resignation as president and as a director.

Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Granted February 1, 1921

- 1,367,007—Carl Bennert, Coepenick near Berlin, Germany. A method of cleansing with alkali salts of protalbinic and lysalbinic acids.
1,367,082—Walter Ostwald, Grossbothen, Germany. A method of producing ammonium chlorid from fuels.
1,367,177—Albert Bruno, Beudon, France. A process of protecting fabrics and packings such as bags, against chemical corrosive action.
1,367,431—Carl William Schedler, Jr., Berkeley, Calif. Chlorin composition.

Granted February 8, 1921

- 1,367,898—Frank A. Strauss, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Production of nitriles and acids.
1,368,076—Daniel Tyrer, Stockton-on-Tees, England. The manufacture of sodium permanganate.

Granted February 15, 1921

- 1,368,243—Cortland W. Davis, Chicago, Illinois. A process of manufacturing thorium nitrate.
1,368,379—William H. Allen, Detroit, Michigan. A process for making phosphoric acid.
1,368,392—Peter Farup, Trondhjem, Norway. The manufacture of white titanium oxide products.
1,368,426—Thomas W. Foote, Cleveland, Ohio. An apparatus for recovering shellac and the like.
1,368,524—Ivan P. Parkhurst, Kinsley, Kansas. Device for indicating the density of liquids.
1,368,601—Emile Bindschedler, Philadelphia, Pa. A process for the recovery of volatile solvents.
1,368,748—Russell S. Penniman, Jr., Berkeley, Calif. A process of manufacturing iron compounds and product.
1,368,753—Lawrence V. Redman, Evanston, Illinois. A process of producing phenolic condensation products.
1,368,974—Evaghoras Serghison, San Francisco, Calif. A medicinal composition comprising substantially equal proportions of bitter almonds and nettle and poppy flower and a larger proportion of squill root, all in a menstruum of olive oil.

Granted February 22, 1921

- 1,369,013—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. A preparation of hydrogenating catalysts.
1,369,034—Clarence J. Lawson, Yonkers, New York. A bottle-sealing machine.
1,369,204—Maurice C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, New York. The process of making chromous chlorid.
1,369,232—Arthur Linz, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ultra Chemical Corporation. A process of producing a color.
1,369,265—Cecil O. Phillips, New York, N. Y. Recovery of oil from copra.
1,369,383—Carl Bosch, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. A compound of urea.
1,369,510—Sidney D. Wells, Madison, Wisconsin. A hydrometer.
1,369,729—Paul Danckwardt, Denver, Colorado. A process for production of anhydrous zinc chlorid.
1,369,738—Allen John Garverm Clarkston, Washington. An apparatus for treating cinnabar ore.

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Imports of peanuts and peanut, cottonseed and soya bean oil into the United States, by countries, during January were as follows:

Countries	Peanuts		Peanut Oil	
	Not Shelled Pounds	Dollars	Shelled Pounds	Gallons
Netherlands	8,000	220	500	1,371
China	43,631	2,215	3,270	90
Hongkong	303,320	13,757	1,226,375	302
Japan				22,587
Total	354,951	16,192	1,230,145	168
				24,216
				19,150
Countries	Cottonseed Oil		Soya Bean Oil	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Canada			5,903	300
Mexico	51,200	2,816		
Haiti	62,459	3,748		
Philippine Islands....	365	31		
Total	114,024	6,595	5,903	300

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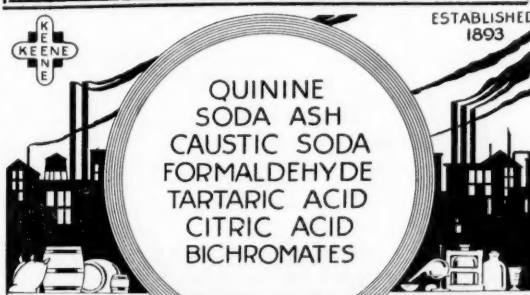
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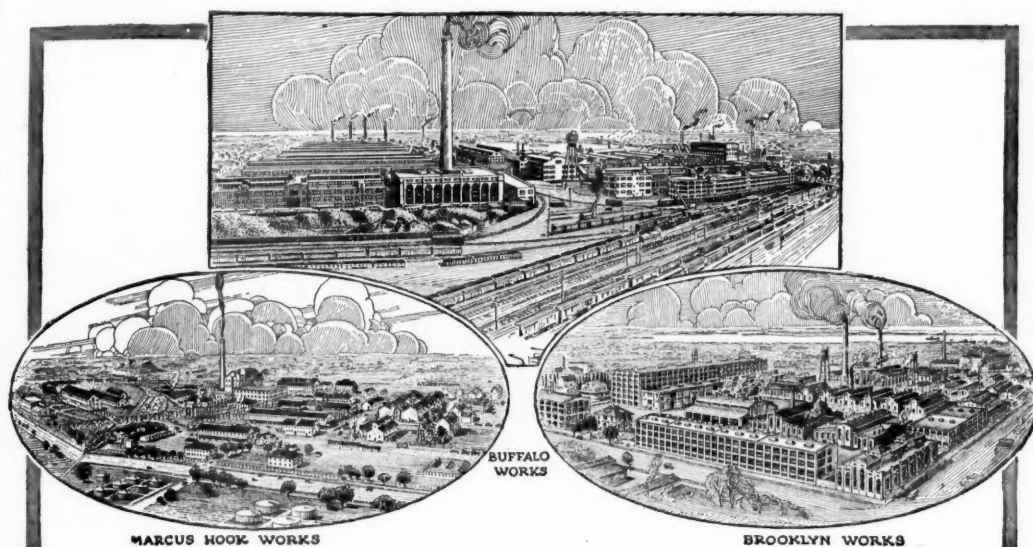
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